SATURDAY NIGHT

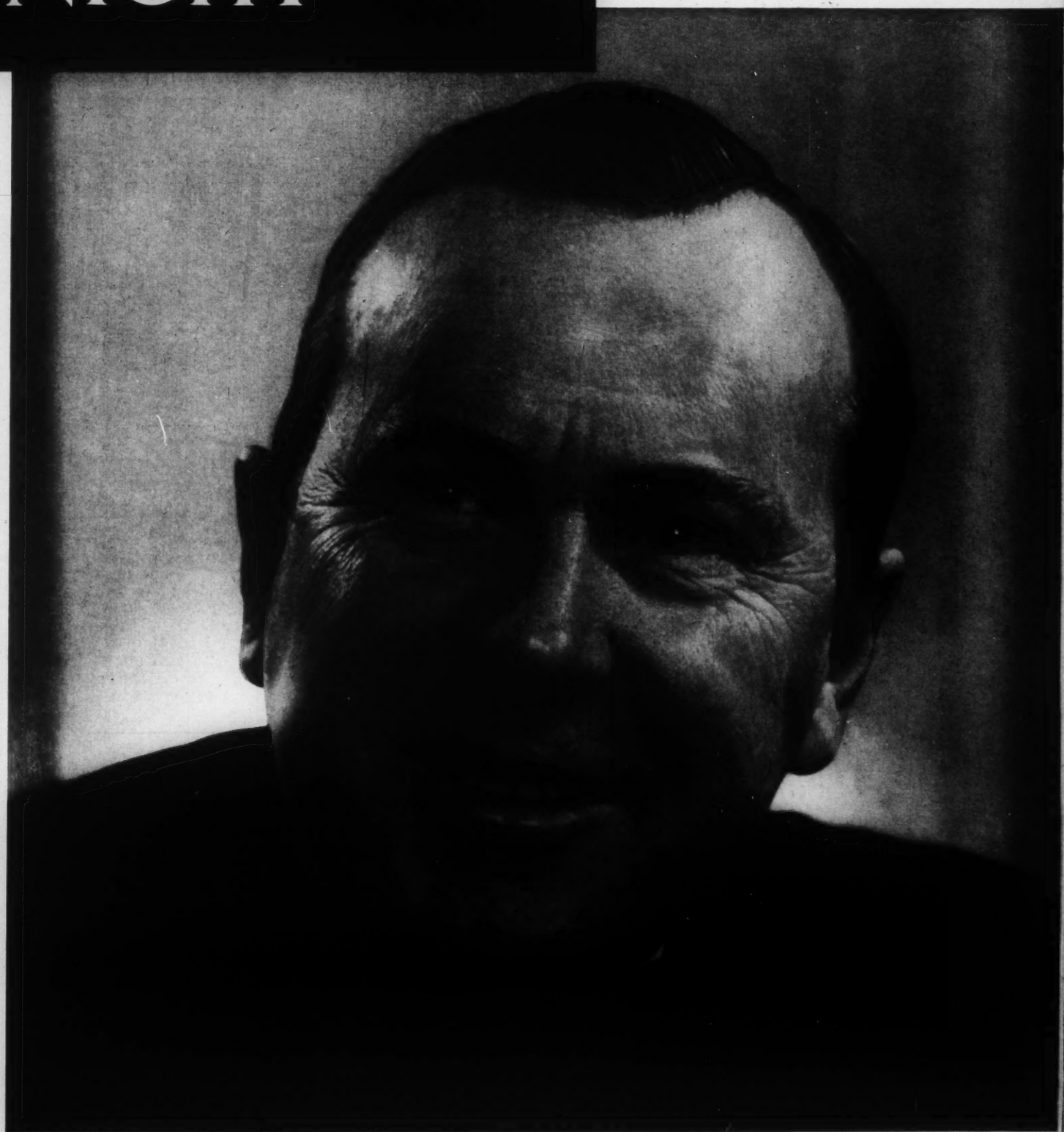
IN THIS ISSUE

THE ALLIES and THE WAR

Royal Roads: No Place for Softies

by Michael Barkway

DECEMBER 19, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 11



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DECISIONS IN '50: *Lester "Mike" Pearson. See People.*

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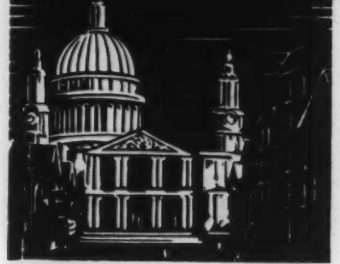

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: For Canadians 1950 has been a year full of major decisions. And the way events were shaping up last week, 1951 could present an even greater quota of problems to the nation. The man called upon to guide us in meeting some of the hardest is **Lester Bowles Pearson,** Minister of External Affairs. As the cover portrait shows, he has a broad and easy smile. But as his broadcast from Lake Success last week evidenced, he minces few words. Said Pearson: "This is a time for desperately hard decisions. It is also a time which will demand greater sacrifices than we in Canada have ever before been asked to make; and without much of the stimulation and excitement and feeling of survival or extinction that accompanies a shooting war." See Page 18.—*Photo by Karsh.*

Highlights: Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, distinguished Canadian field commander in World War II, discusses the H-bomb (Page 8) . . . Shooting war in Korea; war of nerves in Washington and Lake Success (Page 9) . . . It's rugged at Royal Roads (Page 10) . . . Best insurance for peace: shore up Europe's defences (Page 15) . . . What do you want for Christmas? (Page 26) . . . Labor unity still a dream? (Page 35).

Next week: We'll take a look at the Christmas pantomimes Canadians are presenting in various cities . . . SN's correspondents and feature writers will keep a sharp eye on the war situation . . . SN's Women's Editor reports on "Feminine Fact and Fancy in Fifty" . . . Michael Barkway's "Old Man" acts the 1950 version of Scrooge . . . A SN correspondent tells about his trip to our Atomic City at Chalk River . . . A Business Profile on a woman in Quebec who is making book-selling history . . . And a special Christmas cover by Karsh.

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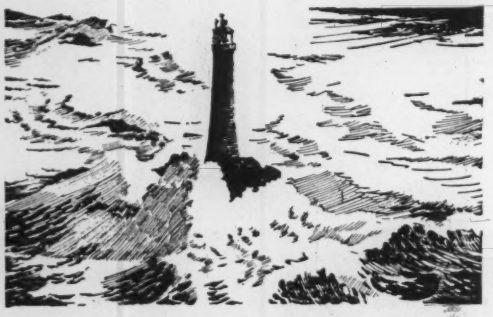

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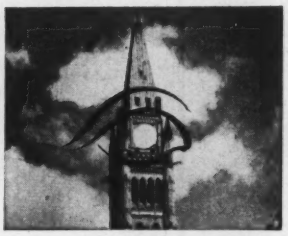

OTTAWA VIEW

ATTLEE'S VISIT

CLEMENT ATTLEE is looking older and more fatigued than when he was last here five years ago. But he also appeared to reporters, whom he briefly addressed, to be more decisive and more sure of himself. His face is not smooth as the pictures sometimes make it seem: it is a craggy and resolute face, and there is no lack of confidence in the way he talks. Unfortunately, his answers to questions were off-the-record; they needn't have been. Attlee was more than a match for his questioners, and some of his answers were very neat.

For the record the main thing he wanted to put across was that the matters on which he and Truman failed to agree were less important than the things on which they did agree. "We frankly admitted some matters on which we don't agree," he said. "Don't get them out of proportion, they are the exceptions."

Attlee was accompanied by Field Marshal **Sir William Slim,** Chief of the Imperial General Staff. This is a fighting soldier who is also blessed with a gift for clear exposition.

After his meetings with PM **St. Laurent** and the Canadian Cabinet (at which the Washington talks were reviewed) Attlee had a fairly quiet day at Government House. That is to say, he merely had to record a broadcast, meet the press and attend a luncheon. On Monday morning he flew in a Canadian plane to Montreal to pick up his big BOAC stratocruiser which could not land at Ottawa.

NATO GETS GOING

THE expectation in Ottawa is that General **Eisenhower's** appointment as Supreme Commander of NATO forces in Europe will be announced within a week or ten days. The way has been cleared by **Truman** and **Attlee's** agreement on the renewed urgency of strengthening western Europe, and by the new French concession. The French have agreed to go ahead with the establishment of the NATO headquarters and with preparations for rearming western Germany. They are not insisting, as they did, that it must wait on the organization of their pet European Army. The Americans, and the rest of us, have agreed in return that the French shall try to work out the European Army scheme, and if they succeed it will be taken into the NATO force as the French originally asked. Ottawa is pleased by the French concessions.

STEEL, MAJOR WORRY

THE steel shortage is still Canada's major immediate industrial anxiety. Last week-end **Denis Harvey,** the temporary head of the Steel Division in the Department of Trade and Commerce, and **Tom Beaupré,** Max Mackenzie's ubiquitous assistant, came back from Washington talks about steel supplies. This week **C. D. Howe** was to go down himself. It's thought here that — by and large — Canada is getting fair treatment from U.S. steel suppliers. The steel picture in the U.S. is extremely complicated. We can get additional supplies only by allocation and every allocation means a further reduction in the civilian supplies. The Government is asking for specific quantities for specific defence uses and for warehouses. One success is to get it established—by formal notice, it's hoped —that Canada is included in the U.S. M6 order, which covers steel for warehousing. The present administrative headaches, it is increasingly felt, must eventually be ended by all-out controls. While nobody wants them, the shortage may soon get beyond the point where it can be handled by half-and-half measures.

PENSIONS AND PROVINCES

THE provincial premiers have gone away from Ottawa to consider new tax rental agreements and old-age pensions (see *Capital Comment*). They all seemed to be in favor of the no-means-test pension over 70: the Federal Government would pay for it. But they were worried about financing their share of the 65-69 means-test pension. Premier **Manning** of Alberta was eloquent about pensions being granted "as of right" with no contributory feature. Ottawa, having to raise the money, feels differently; the money must come from taxes. So the only choice is whether it's a tax clearly labelled "pension contribution" or one that isn't labelled at all. The favored method here at present is a double-barrelled tax, specially for pensions: two per cent to be paid by employers on their payrolls, and two per cent to be paid on all incomes with possible exemptions at the bottom and possible ceilings at the top. These two could produce the $250 million required over and above the Federal Government's present contribution to finance a universal pension of $40 a month for people over 70.

—Herblock in The Washington Post

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CAPITAL COMMENT

The Most Useful Conference?

THE FEDERAL - PROVINCIAL Conference on fiscal and social security matters chanced to meet during a week of such fearful crisis that the reports of its deliberations were repeatedly shouldered off the front pages by international events. It might be thought that the odds were heavily against its success. Yet it may prove to have been the most useful meeting of its kind in our history. An analysis may show that the forces and influences affecting the delegates were, on the whole, of a constructive nature, and that the domestic and international circumstances were more conducive to success than appeared on the surface.

Conference Aims

Broadly speaking, there were two aims behind the conference. A renewal of the tax agreements on satisfactory terms is desirable from the national point of view. The extension of such agreements to the whole of Canada has much merit in it, from Ottawa's point of view, though 100 per cent participation is not imperative. From the provincial angle, a "rental" of certain tax fields at an adequate price is just as important. Indeed, for several provinces it is vital. For the two or three wealthiest, the necessity is much less.

The value of a comprehensive national old age pension system, with means test from 65 to 69, and without means test at 70, needs no elaboration. It cannot be set up without an agreement between the eleven interested parties. The prospects for such an agreement seem fairly bright.

The two objectives, a tax agreement and a new old age pension scheme, appear to be within reach, assuming a continuation of the co-operative spirit such as prevailed in the Ottawa conference.

The details of the new tax agreement offer are complicated, and the average citizen will not bother to master the intricacies. In effect, the Ottawa Government has renewed its offer of 1947, with a new recognition of one aspect of the rented tax fields, and with what amounts to a mild boosting of the total offer, much more applicable to some provinces than others.

The 1947 Offer

The 1947 offer was sufficiently attractive to induce eight provinces to sign. The 1950 offer happens to work out in a particularly equitable way, as I read it, for the province of Ontario. It meets a criticism that was made years ago by Ontario and British Columbia in particular. It is possible, therefore, that Ontario may now find it acceptable.

It will be recalled that the 1946-47 tax offer sought to reconcile several diverse interests: the importance of "per capita" equality right across the nation, the element of "fiscal need," and the potential value of the tax fields surrendered. It may be contended that the 1946-47 offer satisfied the first fairly well, contained some element of "fiscal need," but did not go very far to allow for the potential value of the tax fields rented to Ottawa. The new formula improves the offer in the final respect without, I think, impairing the former two.

The overall "rental" offer certainly grows. In 1946 the guaranteed minimum to all provinces was $213 million; the new offer for 1951 is $343 million.

The province of Ontario was guaranteed a minimum of $67 million in 1946-47: now this has been boosted to about $102 million. This, remember, is a minimum: the actual payment in 1951-52 is predicted at nearly $111 million; and will probably rise to $117 million in 1952-53.

Quebec was guaranteed a minimum of $56 million under the original offer: is now offered a minimum of $84.6 million, a pending (1951-52) figure of $92 million, and a boost to $97 million in 1952-53.

The treasurers of these two provinces will now consider whether they can collect comparable sums to these from their own cultivation of such tax fields, and at what cost in taxpayer hostility.

Cloudy Horizon

With war clouds on the horizon, they must decide, too, whether by their own collection of personal and corporation income taxes they will soon be competing with a Minister of Finance faced with colossal war finance problems, as was Mr. Ilsley from 1940 onward.

Indeed, if war breaks out, tax agreements with *all* provinces may become as vital as in 1941.

So far as old age pensions are concerned, it may be argued that the building up of an adequate fund from contributions can be started more easily in a time of full employment and ample spending capacity than at any other period. The contention that defence expenditures will leave no margin for such social welfare measures probably would not stand up under critical examination.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 11 Dec. 19, 1950

A Welcome Visitor

PRIME MINISTER Clement Attlee was a welcome visitor to Canada last weekend. The visit might certainly have had a pleasanter cause than the crisis over Chinese intervention in Korea, but the auspices were at least favorable in one respect. Canada and Britain found themselves sharing very much of a common outlook on the world situation. Both agreed that Europe is the area of first strategic importance. Both are anxious to get the new Supreme Commander appointed as soon as possible. Both feel that nothing can be gained by allowing ourselves to get too deeply embroiled with the Chinese regime at Peking, which is, whether we like it or not, the undisputed ruler of the Chinese mainland. Both indeed share the same regrets that it was not possible to get Peking recognized and admitted to the UN long before the Korean affair. But, most important of all, both are determined that no disagreements must be allowed to undermine the solidarity of the North Atlantic alliance.

There was, therefore, very little matter of contention to be discussed with Mr. Attlee; but the opportunity of comparing notes and exchanging views and hearing his personal account of the Washington meetings was very welcome.

Industrial Mobilization?

EVEN before the Truman-Attlee meeting there were signs in Washington that U.S. industrial preparedness was growing into full-scale industrial mobilization. Then Truman and Attlee agreed that military production must be stepped up, and that the pressure of competing demands on international supplies of raw materials must be eased. It may be some months, it's believed, before Washington can establish the machinery for full controls. But that is the direction. Shortages of critical materials being what they are, it's difficult to see any choice. We may not go into exactly the same measures or at the same rate; we'll certainly have to go in the same direction.

Cabling to MacArthur

WE'RE THINKING of sending a cable to General MacArthur. Mr. Arthur Krock, head of *The New York Times* bureau in Washington, started it. He cabled to tell the General what another *Times* correspondent said "high sources" were saying about him. General MacArthur replied the same day. About the same time he was giving an interview to *U.S. News and World Report* and sending another cable to Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press. Baillie was in Europe, and he cabled to make sure the General knew what Baillie thought to be the views of "high European sources." The General's reply ran about a column.

In our quaint, old-fashioned way we thought that generals in the field took orders about political matters and strategic objectives from their governments. We have been accustomed to regard them as "men under authority," not as political prophets. To our way of thinking it was exceedingly strange that newspapermen should think of asking a general for his views about world politics; and stranger still that he should find time in the midst of battle to reply.

But obviously we shall have to bring ourselves up to date. The only thing we haven't decided is what we shall ask General MacArthur about. Perhaps it would be interesting to have his views on the partition of Ireland.

On Making Doctors

THE announcement that the Alberta government proposes to take over the function of deciding who shall have a licence to practise medicine and other professions in Alberta is thoroughly mystifying. It was accompanied by the announcement that the government desires to "overcome the charge that professional societies are closed shops," and that it will not refuse a licence to anybody who meets the standards of the professional associations which now do the licensing. This rather sounds as if the

PASSING SHOW

IT SEEMS that 30 per cent of Toronto's municipal voters want a vote every year, 19 per cent want to vote every second year, and 51 per cent don't bother to vote at all.

Short Poem on Korean Situation

The wrong gang
Now has Pyongyang.

The dairy people, finding it impossible to abolish butter substitutes, are now preparing to make one of their own. Well, there's nothing like having a line of retreat.

It is estimated that 4,000 Communists are teaching in Britain's schools. Whatever else they are teaching, at least 3,999 of them are teaching Communism.

There is, it seems to us, an interesting conclusion to be drawn from the fact that married Communists are always married to Communists; but we aren't sure what it is.

The Americans are impressed by Mr. Attlee, but he would probably prefer to be impressing some people who have votes in British elections.

A U.S. expert says Canada is keeping TV "in the diaper stage." Artistically, the U.S. seems to be doing the same thing.

Business executives die young because of fear of failure, says a blood expert. It might be almost better to fail.

The war situation in a nutshell: No appeasement for Communists except what they can get for themselves.

Television must be a great help to Santa Claus. At least he doesn't have to bring the aerial down the chimney; it stays on the roof.

Think how glad you would be if you had done your Christmas shopping early.

The Communists celebrate Stalin Day instead of Christmas, and we are anxious to know what sort of wrappings they do up their little Stalin Day bombs in.

Lucy says that she isn't going to give New Year presents this season. The people who give her Christmas gifts will just have to wait till next Christmas.

POOR LITTLE RICH BOY

idea is to license some people whom the professional associations will not license, and it was at once assumed that the Alberta government wanted more medical practitioners in the Province than the Medical Association cared to have, and would license some Displaced Persons whom it has turned down.

The idea that parts of Canada could do with more medical services than the licensing authorities at present see fit to provide is not confined to Alberta, but may be more widespread there owing to the far-flung spaces of the Province and the heavy recent immigration of oil men and wheat growers to its remoter areas. It seems possible that the surprisingly early publicity given to this legislative project—the Legislature does not meet until February—may be an attempt to force the hand of the Medical Association and compel it to be less exacting in the tests it applies to, and the courses of study it requires of, immigrants who had good standing as practitioners in Europe. If this is the case we should have some sympathy with the Alberta politicians, which we fear would rapidly evaporate if they went on to assume the very dangerous responsibility of permanently depriving the medical profession of its powers of self-government.

An Essential of Transport

THE United Nations campaign against aggression in the Far East would be much more difficult than it is, would indeed be quite impossible, if it were not for the services of the Canadian "426" Squadron of North Star transports, one of which last week completed its hundredth round-trip to Japan from the base in Washington State. This has been one of the most efficient operations ever conducted across the Pacific, and reflects great credit on the whole organization of the RCAF. The transports appear admirably designed for this kind of service, and skill and spirit shown by the crews have been above praise.

This is the first test of the kind that the RCAF has had since 1945, and Air Marshal A. W. Curtis is entitled to take much pride in his organization.

The Canadian (?) Press

WE COMMENTED recently on the fact that nearly all the Canadian newspapers are getting their accounts of events at the United Nations from American correspondents. The sad fact is that this is also true of the news from Washington.

Early this year, as part of its preparations to fight the Newspaper Guild, the Canadian Press closed down its Washington bureau, reduced its staff in London, England, and left Lake Success without a correspondent. The passing months have brought no sign that measures prompted by what the Canadian Press considered an emergency will end with the emergency. Indeed, it begins to look as though the directors of the CP, having tasted economy, may be reluctant to restore their services. This is a matter of concern to everyone who gets his news of world events from Canadian newspapers. We have already remarked on the distorted view of Canadian policy which has resulted from the inadequate and American reports we have been getting from Lake Success. The Washington case is no less strong. Canadians have a habit of complaining that the American people know little of Canada. But how much do Canadians know of what is going on in the United States?

Washington is probably the most important and the most difficult of the world capitals for a correspondent to cover. It is next to impossible for American reporters, primarily concerned with their domestic readers, to provide an intelligible, objective account of highly complex events for foreign readers. This is a job requiring the very highest talents of the very best Canadian journalists. It may be said that the Canadian Press has never provided that; but it has at least provided an attempt to interpret U.S. events for Canadian readers. At present Canadians are getting no more than a slightly re-hashed version of news prepared for American readers. This is not worthy of Canada or of the Canadian Press.

—RCAF

AIR MARSHAL, *Pacific Transport: A. W. Curtis.*

New Light on King-Byng

IN ONE of the most valuable collections of Press Gallery reminiscences ever written in Canada, which bears the intriguing title "As the World Wags On" (Ryerson, $4) Dr. Arthur R. Ford, editor of the *London Free Press*, sheds some new but still not exactly ultra-violet light on the famous King-Byng-Meighen episode. Dr. Ford states that he writes with authority as to Mr. Meighen's views when he says that the Conservative leader felt that if Mr. King had waited for Lord Byng to discuss with Mr. Meighen the possibility of his forming a Government, "then he, Mr. Meighen, would have been quite free to have decided as to the best political strategy." As it was, Dr. Ford suggests, Mr. King resigned without waiting for any such discussion, and Mr. Meighen, holding as he did that Lord Byng was entitled to an opportunity to consult him, felt that he had no option; the King's government had to be carried on. Granted that the circumstances were as described, this seems a correct conclusion.

Unless we take the position (which this journal is not disposed to do) that the Governor General is constitutionally required, not only to act on the advice of his Government, but to do so in all cases instantly and automatically, the impropriety of 1926 seems, on this view, to be Mr. King's, for insisting on vacating office before his successor was appointed. Forsey says that this was "an action which appears to be without precedent in the history of the Empire," and he quotes Jennings to the effect that in Britain ministers "must" hold office until their successors are appointed. If Lord Byng had no opportunity to consult Mr. Meighen until Mr. King was already out of office, Mr. Meighen could scarcely refuse to form a Government whether he hoped to keep it together or not, for a Government there had to be if only to advise dissolution.

Dr. Ford repeats the statement often made in the past, that Lord Byng's refusal was due to an "understanding" with Mr. King, when the latter formed his cabinet after the 1925 election in which the Conservatives won more seats than any other party, that if Mr. King failed Mr. Meighen would be given a chance. This is quite untenable, for in 1925 Mr. King was already Prime Minister and nobody could attach any conditions to his forming a ministry; only a defeat in the House could shake his authority. On the other hand it seems incredible that Lord Byng would refuse dissolution at all unless he had a pretty shrewd, though perhaps unofficial idea that Mr. Meighen would carry on. But Mr. King ought certainly to have given the Governor General the opportunity to consult with other possible advisers, and failure to do so implies a very grave lack of respect for the Crown.

"Canadian" Rugby

THE Halifax *Chronicle-Herald* seems to think that Canadian rugby football cannot possibly be regarded as a Canadian game, because it has a considerable number of players in its top teams who are not Canadians. It notes, with justifiable sorrow, that "The all-Canadian team selected this year for *Maclean's Magazine* is made up wholly of imports from the United States"—which we must admit is a sad state of affairs.

But when we made the statement that "Canadian football is a grand game and our own" we were not referring to racial origin or present citizenship of its players, which seem to us relatively unimportant. We were referring to the fact that its rules are Canadian, its governing bodies are Canadian, and it does not have to defer to the rulings of any international (which when the U.S. is involved usually mean American) controlling authority.

Baseball is an American game. Cricket is an English game. Lacrosse, which was once a Canadian game, is extinct. Hockey, which was once a Canadian game, has become an international one, which is all right with us but it cannot be international and remain Canadian. Canadian rugby, which is different from football as played in the United States and from rugby as played in England, is a Canadian game, and would remain so even if all its best players were imported from the USSR.

The Civil Rights Union

THE Civil Rights Union of Toronto has issued a protest against the policy of the Toronto Board of Education in refusing to employ Communists as teachers. The Union takes the ground that democracy requires that persons of any and all political beliefs shall have equal access to any and all employments. We need hardly say that if this is a sound doctrine it disqualifies all Communist countries for any claim to the title of democracy.

As a matter of fact it is not a sound doctrine, but a doctrine quite recently invented for the purpose of aiding Communist infiltration. It amounts to the assertion that the employer has no right to inquire into the character of the person whom he employs, no matter how responsible, how influential, how confidential the employment may be. That is a doctrine which destroys democracy rather than maintains it. It is a doctrine which imposes on the state the obligation to afford facilities to those who seek to undermine it;

and that is precisely what it was invented to do. But the Communist states which call themselves democracies do not practise any doctrine of the kind; and when their supporters advocate this doctrine in Canada they are frankly admitting that Russia is not a democracy.

The parents of the children who attend the schools of Toronto, by an overwhelming majority, desire their children to be educated by persons who do not hold the Communist view. They are the real employers of the teachers of Toronto; the Board of Education is merely their agent. They have, in a democracy, an absolute right to see to it that their children are not taught by Communists. That is a right which far outweighs the right of any Communist to teach.

The President's Letter

THE letter that President Truman wrote to a Washington music critic was just the kind of letter that a red-blooded small-town business man with strong family affections would write in a *Saturday Evening Post* short story. On the purely human side it did great credit to his feelings, though little to his intelligence.

But it was just the kind of letter that a President of the United States should be able to refrain from writing, no matter how strong his feelings might be.

The world, except for the Republicans, will like Mr. Truman the better for it. But unfortunately the world, including the Republicans, will be compelled to trust him less. And this happens to be a juncture in which it is vitally important that the world should be able to trust the President of the United States as completely as any man can be trusted.

The initials which signed the letter to the Washington critic are the initials which can sign the order for the dropping of the next atom bomb.

One Magazine Less

THE disappearance of the *National Home Monthly*, a Canadian magazine which at one time had a circulation of 350,000, is ascribed by its publishers to increasing costs of production and to the competition of U.S. publications, "aggravated in recent years by entry of some of these publications into the Canadian advertising field through publication of so-called Canadian editions." It is well that Canadians should be reminded that some of the periodicals which compete for their readership and for their advertising patronage are not Canadian in any proper sense of the term, and that by masquerading as Canadian they are adding to the problems of legitimate Canadian periodicals working in what is at best a difficult and limited field.

Old Fogey, After Hearing "White Christmas"

I'M DREAMING *of a mild Christmas*
I'm getting sick and tired of snow,
And I'm no extoller of products polar,
Though kids revel in them so.
I'm dreaming of a mild Christmas
Quite unadorned with blinding white.
Snow is far too cold and too bright:
It's a blank blank blankety blight.

I'm dreaming of a mild Christmas
With not a single trace of snow.
In the wintry season when things are freezin'
My car simply will not go.
I'm dreaming of a mild Christmas
Completely shorn of glacial white.
Fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit—
That would suit my battery just right.

J.E.P.

Canada Views Washington Talks

The Truman-Attlee Talks Have Calmed Canada's Worst Fears, But They Have Left Two Vital Questions Still Unsettled

by Michael Barkway

CLEMENT ATTLEE'S short visit to Ottawa could not be called gay. But Ottawa was a much happier capital when Mr. Attlee was there than it had been the previous week-end. The relief born of the Truman-Attlee talks may seem strange: they failed to agree on some of the main questions facing them. It is, indeed, incomprehensible unless you understand the terrible worries of the previous week-end.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

At that time, before Mr. Attlee got to Washington, the anxiety about U.S. Far Eastern Policy, which had been bottled up and largely concealed ever since June, seemed to have reached a culmination in tragedy. It looked as though the MacArthur school of Far Eastern policy—you can't call it diplomacy, for its basic assumption is that the time for diplomacy has passed—was firmly in the saddle. Mr. Acheson himself had attacked the Government of Peking for open aggression; Mr. Truman had made his alarming gaff about the atom bomb; Mr. Warren Austin was behaving at the UN like a chief prosecutor (as James Reston of *The New York Times* remarked; "playing twenty questions"). It looked as though Washington was letting itself be provoked into the very situation which Canada had dreaded (and tried to warn against) ever since June.

No one, now, has any right to claim credit for the wisdom of hindsight. Canada admits, without shame, that we went along with the decision to cross the 38th parallel. We went along with it, in spite of the clear and specific warnings which came to us and everybody else from the Indian Ambassador in Peking. He was absolutely convinced, and Premier Nehru believed him, that the Chinese meant what they said: they would fight if the UN forces went into North Korea. But it was not for Canada or any other country, relying (as we have to) on U.S. intelligence from Korea, to say we must stop at the Parallel. That had to be primarily a military decision. The tragedy was —and has been all along—that the military decisions were being taken by a man who, without violating any flat directive, has his own deep-rooted political ideas, which were not and are not the political ideas of most of the Western powers nor even of his own Government.

Three Great Achievements

Canada and Britain, without presuming to give specific advice, have continually warned Washington to be cautious and prudent. They've always feared that the MacArthur view would prevail enough to get the U.S. inextricably involved in war with China. These constant fears reached a climax after the Chinese launched their offensive. At one time it looked as though Washington would allow the very limited American strength—and inevitably some of ours would have to go along with it—to sink into the unfathomable morass of China.

It's only against that background that you can measure the success of last week's Washington talks. It seems here that three great achievements outweigh all the things that haven't been done. They are:

1. That President Truman, Secretary Marshall and Secretary Acheson have proved sober, balanced and restrained. They have resisted the somewhat hysterical mood of the American people more firmly than some observers had dared to hope.

2. That, despite all disagreements, the U.K. and the U.S. have genuinely got together. In the pinch, both Governments had the wisdom to realize that nothing was more important than to preserve their common front. That is why we have not heard from the U.K. Government—and won't hear from Ottawa—more unfriendly criticisms either of General MacArthur or of the U.S. policies which seem from here to be so wrongly conceived. This restraint should not be misunderstood. It is not that Canada is not critical: it is just that this is not the time to say so.

3. That, because of 1 and 2, Europe has been restored to the position of primary danger zone, and Russia to the position of chief potential enemy. NATO military plans will be pushed ahead even more quickly. The U.S. and Britain have got their eye back on the ball.

They Don't Close the Gap

These three facts give some hope that the West will make the best of the shockingly bad situation. But they don't close the gap between the U.S. view and the Canadian and British view. We are still far apart on two major policy questions; and one of the two will have to be answered. Probably not both, because they are alternates.

The first arises if General MacArthur manages to stabilize the military situation enough to provide a chance of talks with the Chinese. If we ever get to talk at all with them, Peking will certainly insist on Formosa being included in the discussion. UN membership is likely to come in too. To Canada that seems inevitable, natural and probably right. So, apparently, it does to the British. But not to the Americans. In these conditions one may wonder what negotiation could possibly achieve.

The second problem arises if the UN forces are thrown out of Korea. Canada, and presumably Britain, would then take a position something like this:

"Obviously we can't recognize, or admit to UN, or return Formosa to, a government that has flouted the UN. But, after all, Peking was acting as a Russian stooge (the Chinese wouldn't like that). We're not going to waste our efforts on them. We are concerned with the real aggressor. Our efforts will be concentrated on restraining the Russians, and restraining them in the vital sector —Europe".

A good deal of this—it seemed—the U.S. would accept. But Washington would not, apparently, be content with such a passive attitude towards Peking. It would want to harass and pester the Chinese in every way it could without getting involved in a major military campaign. It was thinking of a limited or "pinprick" war against China.

Ottawa could see nothing to be gained from that. But one thing would certainly be lost. We'd lose all chance of benefitting from a rift between Peking and Moscow. And such a rift seemed here to be inevitable within a few years at most. Unless the West provided the cement to hold them together.

H-BOMB: END of ALL?

by Major-General E. L. M. Burns

THERE ARE many questions about the H-bomb to which physicists, moralists and the military seek the answers, but for the average man the great question is: How will the production of this bomb affect the probability of my survival?

A book just published* assembles what I suppose is the best non-official information available on the subject, together with sober and impressive opinions by leading American scientists, publicists and politicians. But when one has finished reading it, there are more questions left open than are answered. The oracles are Delphic.

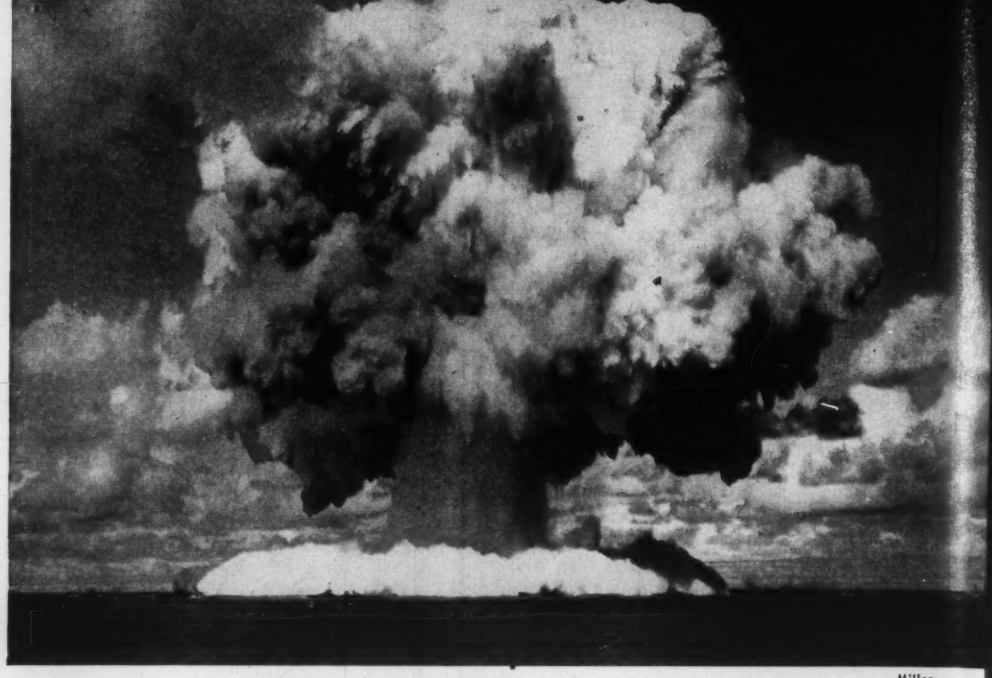
—Capital Press
E. L. M. BURNS

Suppose we live in a city of over 100,000 population, *i.e.*, of a size which begins to be worth while as an atom-bomb target. We have our residence two miles from the centre of the city, and perhaps have been congratulating ourselves that it is beyond the zone of complete destruction. But now comes the H-bomb, which, the scientists seem to agree, can be one thousand times as powerful as the ordinary A-bomb. This means, they soothingly explain, that the radius of destruction of the blast is increased by only the cube root of 1,000; that is, extended to about ten miles, instead of the A-bomb's one mile. The burning effect of the flash will extend to twenty miles.

But before we sell our houses, and move 25 miles into the country, we would ask, "Is it certain or likely that the H-bomb can actually be made?" The sum of the answers of the scientific authorities is that it probably can be made; though there are a great many practical difficulties, of which more later.

The scientists, many of whom, as Drs. Bethe, Bacher, Szilard and Urey were key men in the production of the atom bomb, say they don't know exactly what is being done by the scientific teams now working on the H-bomb and other atomic warfare projects. Stewart Alsop points out that it seems unlikely that the highest priority is being given to making the H-bomb, since practically none of the great scientists who made the atom bomb possible (those mentioned above, plus others) are working even part time on it. And there is no evidence of extraordinary expenditure for such a purpose in the budget.

The next question which the ordinary man may ask is: If the Americans succeed in making this H-bomb, will they re-establish the technical ascendancy in atomic warfare which they thought they had prior to September 1949, when the first Soviet A-bomb was exploded? And so provide security through intimidation — deterrence? The answer, uniformly by all the authorities, and discouragingly, is No. Most of them think the Russian scientists are likely to find the secret of making the H-bomb as soon as Americans, or even sooner. Several agree that the most valid reason for going ahead with making the H-bomb is that the Russians are sure to do so, and that the United States cannot afford to let itself fall to an inferior position.



—Miller

TEN MILES *of blast destruction, against one for the atom* (above) *is promised for the new bomb.*

—U.K.I.O.

END RESULT: *Rescuers with Geiger counters prowl among bombed ruins.*

No clear answer to the question "Will the H-bomb add to the military power of the United States?" seems to emerge from the combined testimony. They can't answer because they haven't the required data. The following is an attempt to indicate the terms of part of the problem.

While the A-bomb releases energy through fission of the uranium atom, in the H-bomb it will be released as a by-product of atomic fusion of hydrogen and another very light element, to form helium. Light and heat of the sun and stars are due to this process of atomic fusion, according to the generally accepted theory first formulated by Prof. Hans Bethe, one of the leading contributors to this book. But it is calculated that in the sun the temperature is 15,000,000 degrees centigrade, and the pressure 160,000,000,000 times that of the earth's atmosphere. It is thought that the temperature and pressure created at the moment of explosion of the atomic bomb may approach these figures nearly enough to initiate the process of atomic fusion.

If an uranium bomb has to be used to start the reaction, where is the advantage of the hydrogen bomb? The answer is that *if* the fusion can be initiated, it is possible to make a much bigger bomb, by using a hydrogen isotope, such as tritium, for the "explosive," than if uranium is the explosive as well as the detonator. The quantity of uranium usable is limited because a piece of more than a certain critical mass will begin the chain reaction, or atomic explosion. But the hydrogen isotope can be used in any quantity; subject to the limitations of size and shape of the bomb which presumably has to be carried to its point of detonation by an aircraft.

Tritium requires an atomic pile to make it, as does plutonium, the A-bomb "explosive". Which would be the cheapest to make, in terms of power, labor, scarce materials? Will expenditure on the new weapon (now only a theory) produced war-winning effect greater than the sum of effects of lesser, existing weapons of the same cost? This, it seems, will only be learned by the limited few scientists working for the United States Government within an iron palisade of secrecy, and by them only after experiment has proved that the H-bomb can be exploded. The rest of us, and even the transcendent experts whose wisdom informs this book, cannot hope to find the answer.

Nor, it seems, the answers to the questions of morality, politics and military technique which the possibility of building the bomb raises. We are in the hands of the experts who know all the facts. Many of the contributors complain that secrecy has reached the point of being a danger rather than a protection. They think that the people should be given the information to enable them to decide democratically what ought to be done. But it would not seem that the public is clamoring to exercise this privilege at the risk of helping the Russians to build their H-bombs sooner and better.

To Emulate the Ostrich?

So what shall we do, what shall we think? We are warned every day or so not to be like the ostrich, not to stick our heads in the sand. I am not so sure that we, the citizenry, can do anything more effectual than the ostrich just now.

The effects of the H-bomb, as we have been told, may be ten to twenty times worse than those of the A-bomb, which is in the hands of our prospective enemy now. We may also remember that ordinary high explosive and incendiary bombs, of which there are unlimited quantities, destroyed cities and their inhabitants in Germany and Japan practically as effectively as atom bombs could. The ultimate weapon, it seems, will probably be made. Being made, can anything prevent its being used, like the others which have preceded it?

Nothing but the collective wisdom of the statesmen of the world—a very faint star to wish on. One may perhaps suppose that they will be encouraged in their fumblings for a world equilibrium by memories of the Nuremberg nooses. The hanging there of the miscalculating politicians and subservient generals may not have been strictly an act of justice, but it was a satisfaction owed to the multitude who escaped becoming their victims. For the next series of hangings I nominate scientists to join the politicians and generals.

*"The H-Bomb": a symposium by Einstein, Lilienthal, Bethe, Urey, Lippman, Baldwin et al. Commentary by George Fielding Eliot. Ryerson, $3.25.

—Wide World

TRUMAN-ATTLEE *talks showed agreement on Far East and world objectives but differences on political formula.*

THE ALLIES AND THE WAR

Can We Play Our Few Cards Better?

by Walter O'Hearn, UN Correspondent of *The Montreal Star*

Lake Success.

IN A WEEK of more than ordinary crisis the Western Allies were plagued by their own divisions. Nor were these divisions entirely resolved by the Truman-Attlee talks. Diplomatists were left with the impression that Clement Attlee had gained his point—permission to bargain—at the price of a mere semantic concession to the U.S. President—repudiation of appeasement. What we had failed to gain was anything to bargain with.

If the rather mystical attempts of Eastern leaders to get the Communist Chinese into a negotiating mood succeeds, the West will come to that bargaining table with only two cards: one is marked "China's membership in the UN"; the other "Formosa." Yet if the U.S. and the U.K. continue to disagree on how those cards should be played, they are lost before they begin.

The unresolved dilemma has not been dispelled by attempts to simplify it. It never was, as a variety of American publicists continue to insist, a clear issue of "Appeasement" versus "Firm Stand." It was, rather, a profound difference as to method and as to the time and place for firmness. Each of the colliding views had a whole people behind it.

Yet it would be false to say that the last ten days have not shown gains from the Western point of view. The mere fact that talks were held, plus the "No Appeasement" communique issued by the President and the British PM, relieved the pressure on the American Government. And some of the fires built under Dean Acheson, the embattled Secretary of State, are being damped down.

In the view of the great majority of nations represented at Lake Success the most important gain made by Attlee was the flat Truman promise that the A-Bomb would not be used before consultation. The earlier Truman statement on the bomb, amplified and distorted by correspondents into a willingness to hand the ultimate weapon over to General MacArthur's discretion, had caused howling jitters in every UN delegation and in the governments and people behind them. Those alarms have been quieted. People who would not trust the bomb in MacArthur's hands and who wouldn't have complete confidence in the American President's quick reactions feel that any decision taken after a Truman-Attlee consultation would be moderate enough.

Canada, too, would expect a part in those consultations. The strength that Canada has shown on Britain's side is not to be underestimated; the British certainly don't undervalue it. The activity shown by Lester Pearson, Canada's External Affairs Minister (*see Page 18*), during the crisis—an activity which went far beyond two public statements—was the most important backing Attlee received during his talks in Washington.

In the crisis, Commonwealth unity has been tighter than at any time since 1945—a considerable gain from the British view and one which the sensitive barographs at Lake Success were quick to note.

India, while playing her own role here and in the East, has been enjoying the unaccustomed luxury of a virtual identity of view with Ottawa and London. This has not hampered the Indian role of mediator or her leadership of the 13 Asian,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

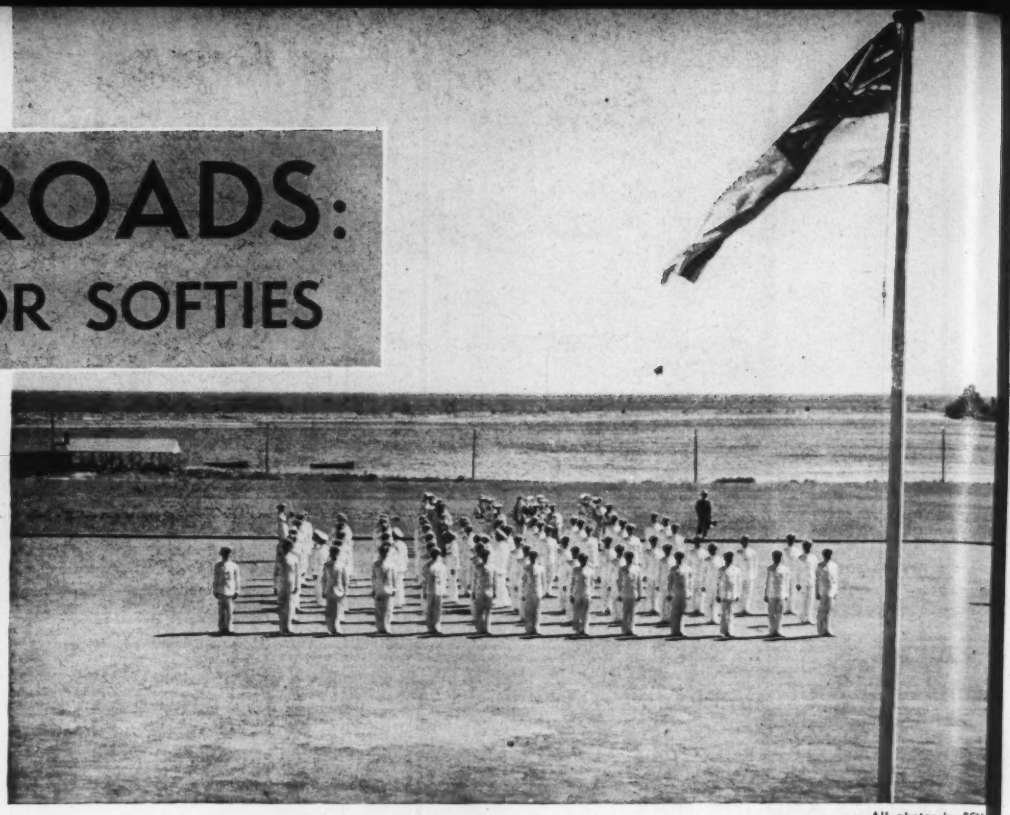
GUTTER *of ice-covered escape road is rest point for tired GI's waiting to be picked up and taken to the 8th Army's new defence line south of Pyongyang.*

—International

PLATFORM *of North Korean station holds Leathernecks to be rushed to front to aid bloody withdrawal—at time of picture, above Chongchon River.*

—International

ROYAL ROADS:
NO PLACE FOR SOFTIES



—All photos by RCN

Our Toughest College Produces a Cadre Of First-Class Officers

by Michael Barkway

GROUP-CAPTAIN J. B. Millward, Commandant of the Canadian Services College, Royal Roads, BC, is lord of a magnificent manor. It's the 600-acre estate of the late James Dunsmuir, Premier of BC (1900-1906) and later Lieutenant-Governor. In the formal gardens surrounding the pretentious "Scottish baronial castle," BC produces its most glorious blossoms. The best of the gardens are still kept up. Others have had to be sacrificed to make room for a new ferro-concrete block which stands behind the castle.

Royal Roads ranks with RMC as the first tri-service college—the first not only in Canada but in the world. They opened together in 1948, though Royal Roads was already, then, running a joint RCN-RCAF course.

Group Captain Millward is the first non-naval officer to be Commandant of Royal Roads. There couldn't have been a better choice. He's a graduate of McGill in Honor Classics — the only Honor Classics BA in the Service. He was master in charge of the Lower School and Senior English Master of St. Andrew's College (School), Ontario. He joined the RCAF as an aircraftsman, class 2, and in four years came back a group-captain with DFC and bar, a Croix de Guerre, a mention in dispatches, and experience of two tours of operational duty in bombers. One of them was leading a Pathfinder squadron, which was not a sissy job.

COMMANDANT *of the Canadian Services College is Group Captain J. B. Millward, DFC & bar.*

After the war, he went back to school, and took an MA in English from Bishop's College, Lennoxville. This quiet, militant schoolmaster was persuaded back into the RCAF in the nick of time: he was about to return to St. Andrew's as Assistant Headmaster. And he hadn't been long in Ottawa at Air Force Headquarters before they sent him out to the naval stronghold of Esquimalt to take over a job which much of the Navy regarded as its own.

Bert Millward, fortunately, has enough charm to disarm prejudice. He's the sort of man who gets unquestioned loyalty. He's always calm and imperturbably cheerful. Staff and cadets alike will jump through hoops for him.

The Canadian Services Colleges — RMC at Kingston and Royal Roads, BC—are a unique attempt to combine the academic standards of a university with the discipline of the Services, the common Service needs with the separate requirements of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and the national need for officers with the individual aspirations of young Canadians. The first two years are split between RMC and Royal Roads: 150 cadets to each. They all go to Kingston for the third and fourth years.

Full Year

The Colleges run from September to April (with a Christmas break), and during the four summer months the cadets go into training with their chosen Service along with the University trainees and the reserves. They get paid for that: $153 a month, which is enough to pay their college fees for the rest of the year.

No full four-year course has yet been graduated: the first will come out in 1952. But since you can't judge a system by the hazard of one year's students it will take several more years to judge whether the Services Colleges are meeting the end in view. One big question—perhaps the biggest question—is how many of the cadets will end up in the permanent force. They must join either the permanent or the reserve force. But after their four years they are eligible for admission to most universities, either to complete an engineering course in one year or to embark on post-arts courses such as law. Some people will argue that the expensive military and academic training at the colleges is not justified unless it yields a high proportion of permanent force officers. Others say it's well worth-while even to produce a cadre of highly-disciplined and educated officers for the reserve forces.

Under the Commandant the staff is not only tri-service: just to make it more difficult it's got civilians thrown in as well.

The director of studies is Professor Lorne Brown, formerly of RMC; and the deputy commandant is Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Ross, OBE, of the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa. Brown is responsible for everything the cadets do in class, Ross for what they do out of class. The Navy provides the Executive Officer, in charge of administration — Lieutenant Commander E. M. Chadwick. "Chad" has the most splendid Van-dyke beard this side of the Bay of Biscay. His moustaches *almost* curl to a perfect point; and his yardstick for everything is that it should be done "in a seamanlike manner."

6:40 Start

Last month I spent a week at Royal Roads, and I should say it's the toughest educational course in Canada—perhaps tougher in some ways than the parallel two years at RMC. The day starts out in military fashion: up at 6.40 a.m., shave, shower, make the beds, clean your boots, brush your uniform, turn yourself out—as "Chad" would say—"in a seamanlike manner". After breakfast the three squadrons which compose the Cadet Wing—there's the oddest mixture of Service terminology—parade either on the Quarterdeck or outside on the terrace with arms and band.

Cadet officers are in command of the parade, with a couple of permanent force NCO's in the background. This is a very smart parade. The Commandant attends, the padre offers short prayers, the Wing salutes the Ensign as it's hoisted in front of the castle. They march round the block, put away their arms and turn themselves into students for the first class at 8.30.

These cadets have 39 class periods a week, plus two hours of supervised study every evening except Saturday and Sunday. Two periods are for PT (under Flight-Lieutenant W. A. Deane who was once manager of the U of T Senior Track Team); two are for shopwork—every cadet has to get his hands dirty; two for military training—pounding the parade-ground; two for military

studies, a course which explains the organization of the Canadian Forces and their current commitments in the world. All the rest are academic studies at the university level.

The accent is on mathematics and science, but every cadet has to do a modern language (normally French), history, economics and English. Later on at RMC there is specialization in either scientific or humanistic studies; but no one gets by without at least an introduction to modern European history, Canadian history and English literature. Nor do they forget the old English maxim (the motto of Winchester and New College, Oxford) that "manners makyth man." This is the best-mannered group of young Canadians I have ever met. Their enforced smartness on the parade ground carries over into the rest of their life. They stand to attention when they pass an officer or instructor in the corridors. They always call an older man "sir".

At first this alarmed me. I wondered if the discipline was too mechanical, the politeness too forced. So I asked to talk to some of the lads. This wasn't as easy as it seemed. "Let me see", said Colonel Ross, "they have half an hour between lunch and the afternoon classes. Or there's half an hour between supper and the evening study period at seven. After that, at nine, they have cocoa. They're free from then until lights out at 10.30, but a lot of them go on studying."

Bull Session

Half a dozen of the seniors came to talk to me that first night. A mixed bunch—the current Cadet Wing Commander, J. D. Young from Lamont, Alberta; the Ex-Cadet Wing Commander, R. F. Holland from Kelowna, BC; R. I. Hitesman, a naval cadet from Winnipeg; L. V. Ursel from Regina, and others from Ontario, Quebec and the East. I needn't have been afraid they'd be too formal. Off parade they relaxed as normally and easily as anyone else, and they had more to say for themselves than most. I understood why Group Captain Millward looks forward to Sunday noon when some of the cadets always dine at his house.

The next evening they invited me to visit them in the Senior Gunroom—naval terminology again. This was a crowd. The lads wanted to be sure that I knew how tough a course they were taking. On the physical side it's not only those exacting parades. Every afternoon there are games for everybody: not just for a first team. The rule is that every cadet plays every game. They did their four-mile cross country when I was there: it was a gruelling course, but every cadet finished it. The football coach is the padre, Ivan Edwards, RCN, late of the U of T and the Hamilton Tigers, former coach and player in the triumphant East Coast Navy team.

The cadets who can't be handled in the football squad play soccer. Later on they get into basketball, volleyball, hockey (whether they've skated before or not), boxing (whether they've boxed or not), swimming (whether they've swum or not). In every game there's fierce competition between the six Flights, and since the team consists of the whole Flight the duds get plenty of help. It may not produce an all-star team, but it does produce 150 lads who are ready for anything.

Besides this strenuous physical life the cadets have a hard academic course. Less than 55 per cent average over the whole course is a "fail" mark. Less than 50 per cent in any one subject also fails in that subject. In certain circumstances a year can be repeated: in others the student is out for good.

Senior instructor under Professor Brown is Professor C. C. Cook, also from RMC, a man with an uncommon twinkle in his eye who was ready to try to teach physics even to me. Beating him by a short head as the man with the most popular classes is Dr. Edouard Sonet, the idol of many generations of students at the University of Alberta from which he retired some years ago.

Ottawa is worried about Dr. Sonet because the records show that it's now more than 70 years since he was born near Grenoble in southern France, and more than 40 years since he came to Canada and made a precarious living in the Angus workshops of the CPR in Montreal. It's more than 30 years, according to his own account, since he lost his father's fortune in the Edmonton real estate boom. But if the Civil Service Commission could only know it, this is the youngest man at Royal Roads. The period I spent in his French class was the shortest 50 minutes I've ever spent.

Both seniors and juniors told me that they knew it would be tough before they arrived, but they had no idea how tough. But few of them had regrets. The seniors went through it in their first year: now they're making sure this year's juniors get licked into shape. The juniors, in process of being so licked, are already looking forward to passing on the treatment. The object of the Colleges is to train men for command, and they hold to the simple, old-fashioned principle that you must learn to obey before you can command. The junior year is all obeying: under unobtrusive supervision any senior may give simple punishments to any junior. The senior year is a mixture. The responsibilities of command are rotated. Even the slate of cadet officers is changed every six weeks, so that as many cadets as possible get a taste of responsibility. And it's the cadets themselves who maintain the strict standard of discipline: very few disciplinary cases have to come before the officers.

Perhaps that's why the cadets are so proud of themselves and the College. They're not moaning about the freedom they might have had at university, and their own life is not entirely monastic. Week-end leaves give them a chance to make friends in Victoria, and there's never any shortage of partners at the College dances—two "formals" a year, and at the least two "informals." Most of them, I think, would be careful about the people they advised to undertake this course, and they have lots of differing views. But my general impression was overwhelming: they believe they are getting something extra that a university cannot provide.

The "Plus"

This "plus" they described in different ways. Discipline, leadership, comradeship — they used all these words. They said that discipline imposed from without was teaching them self-discipline. They felt they were learning to be self-reliant and dependable. They were certainly learning to get on with all kinds of people. "At university," they said, "you would mix with a small group of your own choosing. Here you've got to get on with everybody." "We all wear the same uniform," said one lad. "We all go through the same grind. We all clean our own boots. You've just got to get by on your merits: your father can't help."

I learned something about the background of the present class. I was told which boy's father had pawned a suit to get him to Royal Roads. I heard about the rich man's son who had never shaved himself before he got there. (Alas, he didn't stay the course.) There are admiral's sons and railwaymen's sons and a Cabinet minister's son. There are boys of German and Polish extraction, French-speaking Canadians and every branch of the Anglo-Saxon race.

I saw one night the forlorn spectacle of a junior cadet on solitary punishment drill for consistent lateness. He marched sadly up and down in the darkness, grounding his rifle every five yards, while his companions enjoyed their short free time inside. And I felt terribly sorry for him. But inside I talked with a second year cadet from Fort William who was nearly killed when his plane crashed during training two summers ago. He's still on crutches. "Sir," he said, "I don't know how I'd have got through this without the discipline I learned as a junior."

SCOTTISH *baronial castle is part of 600-acre estate occupied by Canadian Services College.*

SPORTS: *No "first team"; everyone plays everything. Coach Ivan Edwards gives pointers.*

GRADUATION: *Vice Admiral H. T. V. Grant, Chief of Naval Staff, congratulates successful cadet.*

SCIENCE *is accented in courses. Cadets Vivian and Hitesman at work in the physics laboratory.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

THE FIRED BOSS

THE COURT of public opinion has had its say in London, Ont., and after one of the strangest electoral upsets Ontario has known, Ex-Detective Allan J. Rush shortly becomes a member of the police commission which last July, unexpectedly and without public explanation, fired him.

A babe in the woods so far as electoral experience is concerned, Rush took his case to the polls, sought the mayor's chair, and decisively defeated such old campaigners as George Wenige, nine times mayor of London, and ex-Mayors Allan Johnston and Ray Dennis. Rush polled 12,030 votes, Johnston 6,054; Dennis, 4,850; Wenige, 3,868, and Burdick, a newcomer to municipal politics, 136.

When Rush takes the mayor's job December 18, he automatically takes the place of retiring Mayor Wenige on the police commission. Other members are Magistrate Donald Menzies, and County Judge Ian MacRae, whose appointments continue.

After Rush was called into a police commission meeting last July and told his 10 years on the beat and six years as a detective were at an end, he tried to get a public explanation of the reasons. He claimed:

"I was fired because someone did not want me to be the president of the police association, and thus have the authority to go to the commission and tell them of the dissatisfaction on the force and the reasons for the dissatisfaction." At the time he was fired, Rush had been for three days campaigning for presidency of the police association. The association had just fired its previous executive because it didn't like the way a new system of salaries was being worked out.

Behind It All

The session of Knox United Church, labor groups, individual members of city council, and finally city council as a body, tried to get the police commission to give Rush a hearing. Always, the police commission said "No."

During the mayoralty campaign, the Rush dismissal was discussed, but it was not the sole, nor principal matter of public concern on which the candidates debated.

Throughout, Mayor Wenige maintained Rush knew why he was fired.

But not until two days after the voting, and he had been decisively beaten, did Mayor Wenige begin to give a hint of what had transpired at that closed police commission meeting last July when the decision was made to fire Rush.

Wenige said that complaints against Rush, brought by Chief of Police Earl Knight were responsible for the commission considering the detective's suitability for the force, and subsequently firing him.

Wenige did not state what the complaints were. But he indicated that when Rush came back from a trip, he found the London Police Association was being canvassed regarding a job evaluation plan. Rush "had ideas of his own," Wenige said, did not agree with the plan of job evaluation, and wanted to substitute his ideas.

About then, rumors circulated rapidly through the city that Chief Knight had put his home on the market and decided to leave London. This the chief denied emphatically, saying he had no intention of resigning.

Still ahead lies the first police commission of the new municipal year. Sometime after December 18, Mayor Rush will sit down across a table from Magistrate Menzies and Judge MacRae, two of the three who fired him. Nearby will be the Chief Constable, whose complaints, Wenige says, led to the firing. Then, Rush says, he will try to reopen the case of his own dismissal.

CLEAN SWEEP

AFTER a hectic see-saw fight, Mayor Arthur J. Reaume of Windsor went down to defeat, by a very close margin (a recount is probable), before the onslaught of Thomas R. Brophey, newspaperman turned law student.

The dapper and popular Mayor Reaume, whose administration was involved in two investigations within a year, could not withstand the political effects of disclosures made in them. Ten years a mayor, and prior to that a controller, alderman, and once "boy mayor" of the old town of Sandwich, Reaume had lost face sufficiently that a relatively weak opponent could trim him.

Brophey, soft-spoken and almost shy, long has been a political enemy of Reaume. A former controller, Brophey took a crack at Reaume two years ago, failing to get elected. His efforts in that campaign and this were weakened by his absence in Toronto for the greater part of the time, and by inability to spend as much time as would have been advisable in the actual campaign. The morning after victory, he had to entrain for Toronto to try his Christmas exams as a second-year law student.

Brophey, like Reaume, is somewhat a distinctive character. For almost 20 years he was a newspaperman, almost entirely with *The Windsor Star*, once being a columnist on local around-the-town doings. Then suddenly, though more than 40 years old, he decided to become a lawyer. A graduate of Queen's University, he had the necessary education to enrol.

During the past two summers he has worked in local automobile plants, and experience on the production line, plus membership in the powerful UAW - CIO, did not do him any harm politically in an industrial town.

His strongest support, however, was in the "silk stocking" wards of the city. Mr. Reaume, though only an honorary member of the UAW-CIO, had the official backing of those unions.

Just how Brophey can combine his law school studies and his duties as mayor remains to be seen. He also has a wife and four children to maintain.

His election, however, makes a clean sweep of the old police commission and of senior police and law enforcement officers. People of Windsor were more than a little fed up with the unwanted notoriety they received, and that was the key to the elections.

—CP

MAYOR RUSH: *The People spoke.*

—CP

PRE-CHRISTMAS GOODWILL: *Premier Leslie Frost (left) of Ontario and Premier Maurice Duplessis (right) of Quebec welcomed by Prime Minister St. Laurent as the Dominion-Provincial conference got under way at Ottawa.*

Newfoundland:

PLANS

ON THE Government's current slate of potential industries are a flour mill, feed mill, fur processing plant, tannery, marine oil processing plant, veneer plant, artificial wood plant, fish cannery, paper mill and development of hydro-electric power. The paper mill will be the biggest project, if it materializes. With thousands of acres of timberland in Labrador, Newfoundland's northern dependency, there is ample raw material for another newsprint mill.

The marine oil plant seems to be the first project which will be built in St. John's. Plans for it are already past the initial stages.

■ Christmas this year in St. John's will be much the same as other years. The raffles will be going full swing until the 23rd. Wheels of fortune are brought into use and tickets sold for 5 or 10 cents. The prizes are turkeys, chickens or the equivalent in cash. Some of the orphanages operate these wheels and most of the service clubs find the opportunity ideal for augmenting funds. The Mounties do not seem to interfere unduly with the Newfoundlanders' gaming instincts.

British Columbia:

RETURN TRIP

IN Vancouver, Wayne Thomis, aviation reporter for the Chicago *Tribune*, bought $7000 worth of Christmas goods (cakes, books, canned oysters) saw them loaded on the *SS Colorado*.

He had hurried to Seattle to spend $40,000, raised by his paper for midwest U.S. troops in Korea. He couldn't get all his money spent before the *Colorado* sailed from Seattle to Vancouver to complete its load. Mr. Thomis hurried on ahead, talked a bakery into working all night to turn out 1,000 two-pound Christmas cakes, had everything ready for the *Colorado*.

■ Vancouver is starting to worry a little bit about how it treats its visitors.

The Tourist Association talked about it, was told in a restrained fashion by A. E. "Dal" Grauer, B.C. Electric president: "The standard of hospitality has suffered to some extent."

Observers felt that Mr. Grauer was understating it.

Saskatchewan:

TIT FOR TAT

A NEW TWIST to the five-day work week is being explored in Regina. One departmental store (Simpson's) has already made decision to adopt the five-day week but it is also seeking to have the store remain open six days.

The management has sought the opinion of the trades and labor council and has not met with opposition. The council's view is that the six-day week for the store is all right if it makes it any easier for the management to apply the five-day week for the staff. (The move would involve the hiring of extra employees.)

For the department store, there are a couple of hurdles to be jumped. A

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

BOOKS

LIST FOR SANTA

BLUE RIBBONS FOR MEG—by Adele de Leeuw—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

■ Meg came from Boston. She has an exciting time of it at a U.S. Army cavalry post fifty years ago. For girls 11-15.

DOGS OF TODAY—Harding Cox—*Macmillan*—$2.25.

■ A book for people of any age who want to look at 63 photographs of perfect specimens of the most famous breeds of dogs and read short descriptive notes on them.

PLAYTIME FOR YOU—by G. Warren Schloat, Jr.—*Saunders*—$2.75.

■ Explanatory pictures and easy-to-read captions will furnish boys and girls 5-9 with plenty of ideas for days spent indoors.

FREDDY THE COWBOY—by Walter R. Brooks—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

■ Freddy is a pig and when he turns cowboy he gets into a whole series of jams. Readers will squeal with Freddy at the tight situations he gets himself in. For boys and girls 8-12.

PINEY—by Zachary Ball—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

■ Boys 12-15 can here read about Piney Corbin and his hound-dog Bulger, in the corn-&-cotton country of the Southern States. Piney loses his dad and has a time shifting for himself. But he makes out in the end.

AVIATION FROM THE GROUND UP—by John J. Floherty—*Longmans, Green*—$3.25.

■ Boys 12 and up will enjoy this complete and up-to-date summary of just what is flying nowadays and why it flies. Pictures and text tell about commercial airlines, jets, helicopters, the Berlin airlift, etc.

THE PINK MAPLE HOUSE—by Christine Noble Govan—*Saunders*—$3.35.

■ This is the story of the childhood of almost any little girl who grows up in the country: attic adventures, playing at Indians, scrap books, baking cookies, etc. For 9-12 girls.

THE WALKING HAT—by William Hall—pictures by Kurt Wiese—*McClelland & Stewart*—$1.75.

■ About a chicken who wanted a real, classy hat and how her goat friend got one for her. For children 5-7.

THE BIG WORLD AND THE LITTLE HOUSE—by Ruth Kraus—pictures by Marc Simont—*Schuman*—$2.00.

■ Children 5-8 will race through this one about a family fixing up a house.

THE WAHOO BOBCAT—by Joseph Wharton Lippincott—*Longmans, Green*—$3.25.

■ In the Florida water jungles a great bobcat, called Tiger by the farmers, was king of the area. A boy Sammy befriended the fierce king. For boys 9-14.

THE RED SQUIRREL TWINS—by Jane Tompkins—*Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

■ Two children keep squirrels as pets and the story makes a fine one for boys and girls 6-10.

CHIP, THE DAM BUILDER—by Jim Kjelgaard—*Saunders*—$3.35.

■ Young people 11-15 will know a lot about beavers after they read this story. Besides, they will meet a stirring climax of beavers and humans matching wits in the wilderness.

—Kurt Wiese

From "Red Squirrel Twins"

MYSTERY IN THE OLD CAVE—by Helen Fuller Orton—*Longmans, Green*—$2.25.

■ About a Vermont farmhouse, a nearby cave, a boy and his sister who turn out to be amateur detectives amid country fun and mystery. For boys and girls 8-11.

DUSTY'S RETURN—by Dorothy Childs Hogner—*Oxford*—$2.85.

■ Dusty was a burro who was stolen from her master and taken across the American desert. Dusty in this story is both a work burro for a prospector and a member of a wild burro herd roaming the desert. For boys and girls 8-14.

—Nils Hogner

From "Dusty's Return"

THE SILENT GULLS — by George E. Tait — *Ryerson*—$2.00.

■ About the summer vacations of an eleven-year-old boy at Port Franks on Lake Huron. It is by the Canadian author of "The Saddle of Carlos Perez"—a good yarn for Canadian boys. Most of the illustrations were done along the Aux Sables River and on board a fishing boat.

TREES OF THE COUNTRYSIDE — by Margaret McKenny—with lithographs by Alice Bird—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

■ Here is a good selection of trees that children as well as adults should know. Text is accompanied by delightfully detailed sketches. For boys and girls 12-16.

MIDSUMMER MAGIC — by Ellis Dillon — *Macmillan*—$1.35.

■ Children 6-10 will love to read about the little Irish boy Brian and a magic soda cake that can make animals talk.

HOLIDAY CRAFT AND FUN—by Joseph Leeming—*Longmans, Green*—$3.25.

■ Here is the background information you'll need for those parties you give on St. Valentine's Day, May Day, Mother's Day, Hallowe'en, etc. It is a roundup of ideas for people 11-18.

—Mac Schweitzer

From "Blue Ribbons for Meg"

HAUNTED HUT—by Mary Graham Bonner—*McClelland & Stewart*—$2.50.

■ A winter mystery with winter sports thrown in for good measure. For boys and girls 8-12.

FIRST CHEMISTRY BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS — by Alfred Morgan—*Saunders* — $3.75.

■ This is an excellent book for the young person anxious to start experimenting at home. The instructions are foolproof and carry such interesting and informative details that every experiment will entrance and teach at the same time. Fully illustrated. For 12-year-olds and up.

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The same author and artist combine to make Oxford's new *Chronicles of Robin Hood* ($2.00) a landmark in children's literature. The old stories are re-told in straightforward modern English, and for those who aren't already Howard Pyle traditionalists, they will be pure enchantment. Other classic tales are re-told with freshness, grace, and vigour in the latest of the 65c Chameleon books, *The Enchanted Ship*. Jo Manton's stories of Perseus, Persephone, Circe and others make this the perfect book to introduce children to the magic legends of Greece. (Incidentally, we have new stock of an old favourite Chameleon, *The Book of Famous Pirates*.)

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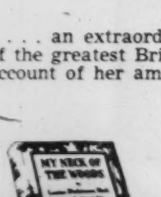

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—New York Times. **$3.50**

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THE GOLDEN PINE CONE—by Catherine Anthony Clark—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

■ Here is a delightful story of Ooshka, the dog that talked and of the wild animals that talked, too; for when 9-year-old Lucy and 11-year-old Bren found the golden pine cone they entered another world. And their attempts to return the cone to Tekontha, the Spirit of the north country, make this an exciting story. Author Clark has lived in the Kootenay Lake region of BC for 36 years and knows well the BC lore about fairies and giants. The book is extremely well illustrated by Canadian artist Clare Bice. For boys and girls 8-11.

—Clare Bice
From "The Golden Pine Cone"

OXFORD JUNIOR ENCYCLOPEDIA, VOL. IX, RECREATIONS—*Oxford*—$6.50.

■ This volume in the admirable junior series treats all forms of sports and athletics fully and interestingly. (Other volumes already published in the series: "Mankind", "Natural History", "The Universe".) Copiously illustrated with drawings and illustrations, it covers games and sports of many lands and times—from bull-fighting to falconry, from jugglers to acrobatics, from ice-hockey to surf-riding. Also, fairs, theatres, movies, ballet and other forms of entertainment are attractively presented.

—Nora S. Unwin
From "Children of the Bible"

CHILDREN OF THE BIBLE—by Elizabeth Yates —*Saunders*—$2.75.

■ Eight-year-olds and up can read these stories for themselves. They are simple dramatic retellings of the favorite Bible stories and their colorful characters: David, Samuel, Joseph, Moses, Elijah, the Boy Jesus, the Lad with the Loaves and the Fishes, etc.

MOUNTAIN ADVENTURE—by J. V. Dibben—*Ryerson*—$1.25.

■ Story of a missionary's son and his adventures in the Himalayas. For 10-12.

THE DOG NEXT DOOR—by Keith Robertson —*Macmillan*—$3.25.

■ A boy and the dog that he trains and loves until—for some mysterious reason—the dog becomes vicious. For boys 9-12.

THE JENNIFER GIFT—by Eunice Young Smith —*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

■ Schooldays and fun on an Illinois farm in 1908, mainly for girls around 10.

SALTO—by J. Paul Loomis—*Dodd, Mead*—$3.

■ Story of a horse and his Mountie boss and their adventures in the RCMP. For boys and girls 12-15.

STILLMEADOW SEASONS — Gladys Taber — *Ryerson*—$3.75.

■ Here is a book for anyone who likes to read about the rustic charm and tranquility of life in the country. It's about the pleasures of nature that anyone of almost any age can enjoy.

FOURTH DOWN PASS — by Jack Paulson — *Winston*—$2.30.

■ It's a college gridiron tussle and it's American rather than Canadian but still Canadian boys in their teens will get steamed up about the Midstate Wildcats and their star halfback Charlie Barnes.

GANDHI'S STORY—by Shakuntala Masani— *Oxford*—$2.75.

■ Here is a charming story of the great Indian leader, told in simple but moving terms. It covers his life from boyhood, his stay in South Africa, and the various phases of the great program he set for himself on behalf of his people. For boys and girls 9-13.

WHAT CAN I DO NOW?—by Emily R. Dow —*Saunders*—$2.75.

■ Here are suggestions for games and handwork for indoors, outdoors, alone or in groups, by the sick in bed, or by the active youngster. There are lots of things to make and all the materials needed are specifically listed. For youngsters 8-11.

PAWNEE—by Thelma Harrington Bell—illustrated by Corydon Bell—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

■ Children 6-9 will be thrilled by the experiences of Pawnee, a little Indian brave who lived with Bobby Spencer and was only eight inches tall. Humor, imagination, suspense, tepees, bow and arrow and hatchet—all rolled into one.

—Corydon Bell
From "Pawnee"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE FRUITS OF DISASTER

The West Cannot Fight an Armed Asia; It Will Do Well to Hold Europe

by Willson Woodside

London.

SOMETHING between a great defeat and an historic disaster is shaping up in Korea. And the bewildering thing is that this second round, against the Chinese Communists, looks so much like the first, against the North Koreans. However did we lay ourselves open to it?

The defence put up by U.S. headquarters in Tokyo is one which is acceptable only once from a small boy, and never from a soldier: "We didn't know it was loaded."

—Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

The great mistake on our side, and one which was made by many more besides MacArthur, was the acceptance of the argument that since the Chinese Communists and the Soviets had not intervened when a little help from them would have enabled the North Koreans to shove us into the sea at Pusan, they wouldn't do it now that we had such strength in the Korean Peninsula, and had virtually destroyed the North Korean Army.

Our forces looked so strong and unconquerable, once the landing at Inchon had cracked the North Koreans, and we were roaring northwards to Pyongyang and beyond. The Chinese wouldn't come in now, in the face of our superbly-equipped, victorious army!

But we didn't see things on the Chinese and Soviet scale at all. Let us take a look at it from their side. Our "powerful" army consisted, at its peak, of only eight Western divisions and six small South Korean divisions. The Chinese had the manpower to swamp this force, just as the North Koreans all but swamped the first few U.S. divisions. There was no change in the recipe: the enemy merely stepped up the scale of the operation.

We had a few more divisions; we occupied a bit more territory—very little more on the Asian scale of things. There were still the guerrillas behind us. And now there was winter. The Soviets had showed us during 1941-45, if we had cared to learn, how winter operations can favor the side which doesn't care about the hardships or losses of its men.

Against our modern equipment and our air power they could pit their "human sea." What are losses of thousands among the hundreds of millions in Asia?

Failing to comprehend the scale of forces the enemy was prepared to throw into a second round—with a bigger prize than the first round—we then made the fatal error of laying ourselves wide open to the blow, spreading our forces thin over hundreds of miles of front, putting the weak South Korean corps in the centre of the lines, bringing up our supply dumps and launching our "victory" offensive into the unknown.

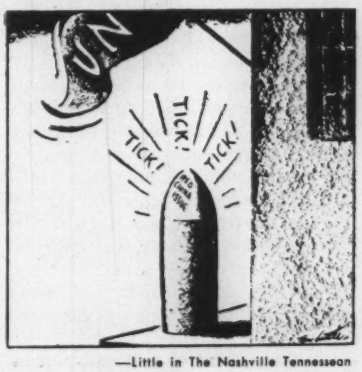
The result may well eclipse General MacArthur's brilliant military career. His supreme self-confidence, if not egotism, no doubt played a big role. But a great many others seem also to have suffered from over-confidence and the underrating of Chinese fighting power.

Alarm Signal

If the defeat brings a great awakening to the scale of military values on which the Asian Mao and the half-Asian Stalin are thinking, it could nevertheless be the salvation of the West. Their answer to our technical superiority is the human sea, winter warfare, guerrilla warfare from the rear, cold-blooded calculation as against our wishful thinking.

We will have to get it out of our heads that aggression is aggression, and must be opposed wherever it comes. It seems to me that our experience in Korea should prove that there are very few and only specially narrow and favorable fronts in Asia on which Western armies can successfully oppose the Red tide. It should warn us of the necessary scale of our effort in Europe if the not-so-different half-Asiatic tide is to be prevented from breaking through fragile dikes there.

Sitting in a cellar headquarters of a Russian underground group in a South German city three weeks ago, I was warned precisely in these terms. As these men viewed the situation, Stalin had found that he couldn't drive his people hard enough to overtake the technical superiority of the West; he was now seeking to gain control of the masses of the East. He couldn't wait on the West's movement towards unity and rearmament; the West couldn't afford to wait until Stalin had armed and equipped his millions. These two lines were converging, and would meet in World War III in about two years' time. Already Stalin was trying out his new Asian armies.



—Little in The Nashville Tennessean
"HANDLE WITH CARE"

—International Wirephoto
MORTAR CREW *of U.S. 2nd Division is shown pinned down by sniper fire as they fight delaying action in last week's withdrawal south of Pyongyang.*

One misapprehension, emphasized in these columns very early on, was the viewing of Korea as a separate country with a border, which, when one reached it, would neatly mark the end of the campaign. To our enemy Korea is but an integral part of a vast Communist land-mass reaching down to Indo-China and across to the Elbe. Had we seen it this way, we could have asked ourselves more insistently: how far do we intend to go?

Another misapprehension was that the Asians would understand that the white man, driven out of Asia ten years ago—or left more or less voluntarily five years ago, as an imperialist, was returning in an entirely different role, as the agent of world law and order. Could the masses of Asia really have been expected to understand that difference?

Value of India

To be true, we did half-appreciate at the beginning that it was desirable to have the full political and military participation of an Asian nation like India. But failing to secure this we went ahead with almost entirely Western forces. Is not the position in the other threatened parts of Asia exactly the same? I doubt very much that we can hold Indo-China and Burma—and Siam, Malaya and Indonesia—without the full cooperation of India. The fate of all South-East Asia would seem to hang on securing this.

In Indo-China the French are employing forces which they badly need for home defence.

As for the British, the whole tenor of the recent foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons was one of warning against an entanglement in Asia which might end in the loss of Europe.

Churchill's statement that the operations in the Far East were but a diversion and that the mortal danger lay in Europe, where the world cause would be decided, was met with a deep rumble of "*Hear, Hears.*" The most he could say about the possibility of a Soviet attack in Europe was that it was unlikely in the near future—though it was dangerous to make such a prediction.

Against his assertions of not so long ago that we had still had a couple of years' time to prepare, he could now only *hope* that we had a "breathing space", "and that might be a vain hope." He called for far greater efforts than those which were now "so s'owly, tardily and ineffectively" building up the Atlantic defences. It was vital that these efforts be made "while the immense and measureless superiority of the U.S. atomic bomb organization offset the Soviet predominance in every other military aspect", to give us the means to seek a settlement with them.

Greatest Danger

Here Churchill touched on one of the greatest dangers in our position. Long before the Soviets overhaul the U.S. in atomic bomb production—if they ever do—and before they have enough bombs to seriously threaten the destruction of America, they will have enough to blackmail the capitals and peoples of Western Europe.

Anyone who has been sounding out Western European opinion must admit that unless confidence can be raised on the Continent through a rapid strengthening of our position there, the people are more than likely to submit to such blackmail and seek to bury their heads in neutrality.

One very sound view of the crisis is that of *The Economist*. "What our policy-makers have to remember," it says, "is that our aim is to contain Russian imperialism without having to fight another world war. This is the objective—not to defeat Russia, and still less to defeat Communist China.

"In relation to this objective Korea is only of accidental and incidental importance. If the campaign there has been so handled that the pride and honor of the UN or the U.S. have become involved in doing something that weakens the free nations relatively to Russia, then it has been disastrously badly handled, no matter how much territory has been occupied.

"If this is the position—as it appears to be—then the right course is to seize every opportunity of disengagement from the entanglement. To do so is not weakness; it is the elementary common sense of conserving strength for the main purpose."

But while admitting that many Britons are concerned over the course of American policy in the Far East, the paper asserts that "for better or for worse, the American and the British peoples are tied together." Their alliance is the rock of salvation.

Now it is to be hoped that from defeat, or even disaster, in Korea enough can be learned to still save Europe. It is not certain that it can be saved, without a great effort and great leadership. But until it has been tried, I think that few will be ready to urge the only alternative policy, that of making a stand alone on the North American continent.

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

SPEAKING WITH ONE VOICE

World's Anchor Against Drift to Disaster Is Close Anglo-American Cooperation

London.

THE general attitude in this country towards the menacing situation created by the Chinese invasion of Korea, may be expressed briefly as, "Keep out of war with China." Mr. Churchill voiced the national conviction when he gave warning that the struggle in Korea "vast though it is, is but a diversion," and that "it is in Europe that the world cause will be decided."

P.O'D.

There is no serious suggestion that the United Nations should withdraw their forces from Korea; there has been, however, criticism — in private, at any rate—of General MacArthur's conduct of operations. Mr. Churchill admitted that he himself would not have advanced north of the "wasp-waist" of Korea, a much shorter and more easily defended line, and one sufficiently remote from the Chinese frontier to have given little excuse for Chinese charges of planned aggression against China.

Late though it may be, the plan that seemed to find practically unanimous support in the House of Commons was for a strongly fortified line across the waist of Korea, and at the same time a determined effort to come to some sort of reasonable terms with the Chinese Government. Whether or not the fortified line can now be effectively established, and whether or not the Chinese Government will listen to any kind of reason that does not bear the Moscow brand—these are questions that only the future can answer.

In the meantime, the best and strongest anchor for a world threatening to drift upon the rocks is Anglo-American cooperation. The visit of Mr. Attlee to Washington shows the importance and necessity of that, in the minds and hearts of the British people.

TANKS AND TIME

STUDENTS of the last war must often have wondered why British tanks were comparatively such failures. It is unfortunately possible that students of the next war—if such a calamity should occur, and anyone should be left to study it—may also ask much the same question.

—Seibel in The Richmond Times-Despatch

"NO TIME FOR BICKERING"

The British were the inventors of the tank. Incidentally, it was Mr. Churchill who was more than anyone else responsible for their manufacture and use in the First World War. But afterwards the British allowed themselves to be outstripped in tank manufacture and design, until the whole success of the great offensive in the North African desert depended on American tanks. Without them it would have failed.

In a recent lecture before the Royal United Service Institution, Brigadier Chapman, the Chief Inspector of Fighting Vehicles, pointed out that there were in this country no firms devoted to the making of tanks, and no first-class designers who found a career in designing them. Nothing much is done about tanks, it seems, until they are needed, and then it is too late.

As to the influence of the last war on tank-design, Brig. Chapman said that it was in the direction of a great increase in the power and penetration of armament, in the thickness and weight of armor, in the size of tanks, and in their mobility. There was no sound reason why tanks of more than 100 tons and even 180 tons should not be successfully used. The light tank could not fight with any real effect in modern warfare, and the chief business of tanks is fighting.

The experts seem to know just what is wanted. Apparently all we need to do now is to train designers to design the new tanks, equip the necessary firms to build them, and get the assembly lines moving. All this looks as if it might take quite a lot of time. How much time is there?

THE STARVING EAST

CANADA, through its representatives, took a prominent part in the Colombo Conference of last January, called together to consider the economic needs of Commonwealth countries in South East Asia. Canada was also represented at the meeting of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee, which met in London in September last to prepare the report which has just now been published. It contains six-year development plans for India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, and North Borneo, which includes Brunei and Sarawak.

In these countries live vast populations—almost a quarter of the total population of the world—on the constant verge of starvation. And these populations are growing at a rate far in excess of anything in their past history, when constant wars, plagues, and famines kept the populations down. It is estimated that the present total population of about 570 million will have increased by another 150 million in the next 20 years.

The great problem is, not so much to raise the general standard of living —that task is practically insuperable with the resources at present available —but just to keep it from sinking lower. Even this will require the expenditure of not far from £2 billion. Of that vast sum Britain's share will be about £300 million, most of it in the form of releases from sterling balances.

These immense sums are to be spent chiefly on agriculture, irrigation, roads and railways, the development of ports, and electric power—first of all and above all, on the production of more food. Of the need for all this there can be no question. The only question is where the money is to come from, in a world already straining every financial resource to build up the vital means of its own defence.

It is this which makes the Colombo Plan, for all its beneficence and importance—"this great and imaginative enterprise," as Mr. Gaitskell has just described it—seem somewhat academic and remote to people who do not know when they may not be called on to fight for their lives and liberties.

ATOM SPLITTER

CANADIANS are certain to feel a special interest in the appeal for funds for a memorial to Lord Rutherford. McGill was the university where he held his first professorship. There must still be some who studied under him, and who remember him and the work he did there. He was an inspiring teacher.

Oddly enough, it was a scholarship established out of the profits of the Great Exhibition of 1851 that brought Rutherford from his New Zealand home to Cambridge to study under the great Prof. J. J. Thomson. This was the beginning of the amazing career which culminated in the splitting of the atom. Perhaps the world would be a happier and pleasanter place if it hadn't been split. But Rutherford was the man who did it, and so became one of the immortals of science—if anyone can be an immortal in a world which may any day blow itself up.

—*P. O'D.*

—Yardley in The Baltimore Sun

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PEOPLE

DECISIONS IN '50

See Cover.

FOR all the constitutional conferences, railway strikes and dollar revaluations, the Canadian history books will find 1950 memorable chiefly for the part Canada played on the international stage. And the man responsible for charting our course through these troubled scenes is **Lester Bowles Pearson,** Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Sports-fan, ex-Rhodes Scholar, ex-history professor and football coach, ex-diplomat, ex-civil servant, Pearson's name is better known abroad than any other Canadian's — not excluding Barbara Ann Scott. It was one of the few names given serious consideration for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations before Trygve Lie's appointment. It is a name continually heard in the UN corridors. Pearson's voice, light and breezy, is listened to in Washington or London and hated in Moscow. If what he says is unwelcome to his hearer, his broad and easy smile can generally take the sting out of it.

Pearson has an inspired informality, and he's conscious of its value. Speaking of a rather tricky — though minor — dispute with another country which involved the presentation of an official note, he once said: "The Ambassador arrived at my office with his Minister, all in their best black clothes. It was very formal—at least as formal as it could be with me." He added: "We soon got on to a better basis."

This man should know the tricks of the diplomatic trade. He had long experience in the High Commissioner's office in London; he was Minister and then Ambassador in Washington; and he was Under-Secretary (or civil service head) of the Department of External Affairs. What remained to be proved when he stepped over the borderline dividing civil servants from politicians was whether he could manage the political hurly-burly, and whether he had the strength and wisdom to be a maker of policy rather than an executant.

On the second head there was never much doubt. Under Mackenzie King, Pearson had already had the major share in the formulation of policy, though never the final word. When King stepped aside and made St. Laurent Secretary of State for External Affairs, there was a new decisiveness in the department. Canada began not only to have views, but to express them. One senior diplomat in Ottawa said: "It used to be maddening; one could never get an answer to anything. Now I'm almost frightened by the quickness of the answer. Sometimes I want to say, 'Hadn't you better think it over a bit'?" This was partly the difference between King and St. Laurent: it was also Pearson at last being allowed to follow his natural bent.

Our Own Answers

In the 1950 phase of the undeclared war Canada cannot hang onto the coattails of anybody else. We cannot now stand on the sidelines as we did in the thirties; we cannot pretend that any part of the world is no concern of ours. A year ago Pearson was the first Canadian minister to fly around the world. He has had to busy himself with Far Eastern affairs as much as the European affairs, which he—like nearly all Canadians—knows so much better. And he has inevitably found that neither London nor Washington nor Paris nor Canberra has the answers that will do for us. Struggling all the time to keep the great issues on a UN basis, Pearson has found himself opposed (as most Canadians are) to some of the U.S. policies; he has never been afraid to say so, but he's said it, whenever possible, in private rather than in public.

But diplomacy is not mere words. The influence that a diplomat can wield in the Council Chamber depends ultimately on what his countrymen are doing at home. No minister can carry more influence in international negotiations than he carries in his own Cabinet. Many Canadians thought our response to the UN call for action in Korea was slower than it might have been. But we did respond, and Pearson was the man who carried our participation through Cabinet.

If you are foreign minister at a

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—CP

TRAVELLER: *In New Delhi after Ceylon Conference in January, Pearson, with High Commissioner Chipman, gave Nehru an album of his Canadian visit.*

time like this, and if you believe (as Pearson does) in collective international action*, you may often have to urge your fellow-citizens to do unpleasant things. Can you do that and still be a successful politician? Can you keep the respect of your colleagues, when you are making them do things they think may be unpopular?

A year ago, when Pearson presented a review of foreign affairs to Parliament, the Commons Chamber was crowded and the galleries were full. He was heard with hushed, almost awed, attention. In the Special Session this September the atmosphere had changed: Pearson made a remarkable speech which the House could not but applaud. But the awe was gone. Hostile questions popped up. Pearson was down on the floor like any of his colleagues. The change was for the better. It meant, for one thing, that the dire implications of foreign events had come home to members; they were more actively concerned. It also meant that Pearson was taking his part in the party battle.

An External Affairs Minister can say and do only what his country will back up. He should know the state of public opinion even more clearly than anyone else. So far Pearson has not gone wrong.—*M.B.*

■ **Cyrus S. Eaton,** Canadian-born American industrialist, told the Empire Club in Toronto that it's time for Canada to "embark on a bold and courageous course of expansion. She is held back by the excessive caution of her banks, railroads and utilities, and by her Federal and Provincial Governments, especially as to electric power development and highways."

■ Newfoundland's separation from the mainland is "a blessing in many respects," according to the **Rt. Rev. Philip S. Abraham,** the province's Anglican Bishop. "An island," he said "is separated from many of the evils which sweep continents." But he added, "we are not ashamed of those among our people who have had to leave for the mainland for economic reasons."

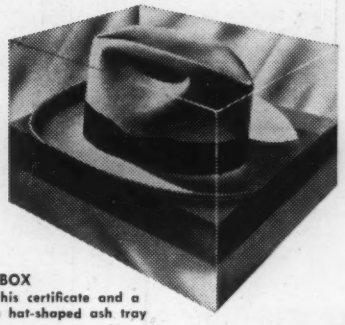
■ **CNR President Donald Gordon** has had a baby named after him. Donald Gordon Lightfoot was born on a CNR train en route from Biggar to Battleford, Sask., to Mrs. Emma Lightfoot of the Red Pheasant Reserve.

■ **E. J. Garland,** Canadian Minister to Norway, said the crews of *HMCS Magnificent, Huron* and *Micmac* had made a lot of friends for Canada on their recent European training cruise.

*Last week in an able summing up of the current issue (via a CBC broadcast from Lake Success), Pearson advocated that "nothing should be left undone which might conceivably result in an honorable and peaceful settlement in Korea;" that then "at least we would have done our best and the responsibility for failure could be placed where it would belong."

—CP

TEMPER AND TEMPO *of UN debates reflected in face of watchful Pearson.*



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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

provincial act provides for the half-day closing of stores in cities of the province during the summer months and a city bylaw requires the closing on Wednesday afternoons during the remaining months of the year.

The store intends to seek amendments to the legislation which would make possible its plan.

Meanwhile, the city administration in Regina is considering a five-day 40-hour week for its employees and department heads are now being canvassed for their opinions on how it would work out.

New Brunswick:

EBBING TIDE

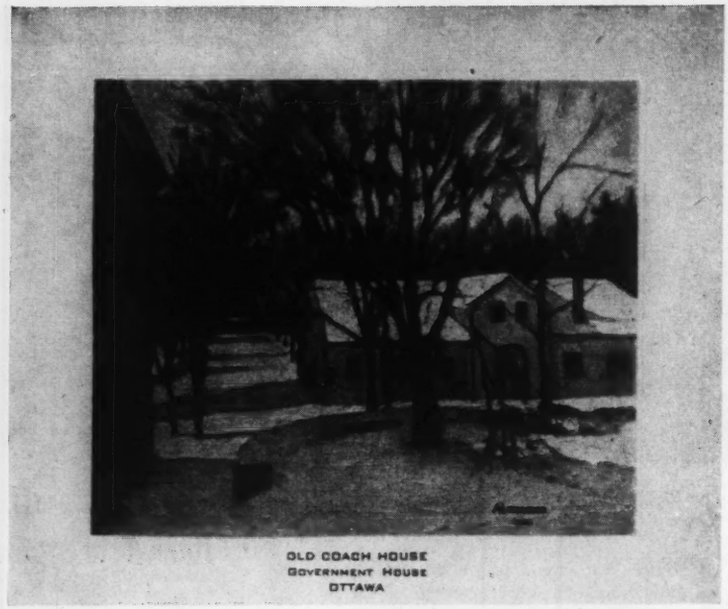
BECAUSE the all-year-around port is its Number One industry, Saint John is worried by the disclosure that perhaps only half as much export grain as last winter will flow from the harborfront elevators into the holds of British freighters.

Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, says several factors are to blame for the situation, which affects Saint John and Halifax equally. Western weather reduced the yield of high-grade export grain; harvesting was late; and inland freighters which normally move grain from the Lakehead ports to Georgian Bay were busy hauling iron ore from Steep Rock to U.S. ports. The latter, he points out, was a "win the war" matter that couldn't be helped, because the U.S. and Canada must have steel.

In any event Mr. Howe has promised efforts to transport as much grain as possible from the Lakehead eastward in the few remaining days of the inland navigation season.

Although the slump in grain-handling will affect the employment of numerous workers of the Ship Liners' Union, 'longshoremen, elevator hands, and railwaymen, Saint John is concerned for the most part over the further implications of the trend.

With much less grain likely to be available at Maritime ports than the 11,600,000 bushels exported last winter via Saint John and the 8,000,000 bushels funnelled through Halifax, many British ships will take on their cereal consignments at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other U.S. Atlantic points. Britain will pay out hoarded U.S. dollars for grain grown in the U.S.—because to bring Canadian grain by rail from the West to the Maritimes would involve prohibitive costs.



—CP

VICE-REGAL CARD. *This is the Christmas card Viscount Alexander and Lady Alexander will send their friends this year. The card measures nine by seven inches and its picture is a colored print of a snow scene painted by the Governor-General earlier this year. It shows the coach house at the back of Rideau Hall.*

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Frank Cunningham, 47, of Regina, Resources Department administrative officer, is now Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories Council, the administrative and legislative body for NWT.

HONORS

Dr. Frank W. Schofield, head of the Department of Pathology at the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont., has been nominated an honorary doctor of the veterinary faculty of the Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich, Germany, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to science.

DEATHS

Cmdr. Charles T. Beard, former member of the BC Legislature and commander of the auxiliary cruiser *Prince Robert* when it captured the German freighter *Weser* off Mexico a few weeks after declaration of war in 1939; in Victoria, BC.

James Ewen Matthews, 81, formerly of PEI, Liberal MP for Brandon, Man., suddenly at his home in Brandon.

Pemberton Smith, 82, Montreal businessman, philanthropist and an authority on the city's history; in Montreal.

Zachary Macauley ("Zach") Hamilton, 78, Saskatchewan pioneer newspaperman, author and historian; of a heart attack at his Regina home.

The **Rev. Andrew Patrick Cullinan,** 79, well-known Montreal priest; in Notre Dame de Merci Hospital.

Paul E. ("Red") Tassé, 62, former head barber at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa; in Ottawa, of cancer.

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BOOKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

NOD TO HISTORY

HELENA — by Evelyn Waugh — *British Book Service—$2.25.*

EVELYN WAUGH has gone back to the age of Constantine for his scene and characters and the late Edward Gibbon is undoubtedly turning in his grave. The Helena of his title is the mother of the great Emperor, created Dowager Empress by her son and, because of her discovery of the True Cross, canonized by the Church.

As a good son of that Church, Mr. Waugh is little concerned about the posthumous repose of Mr. Gibbon. He is careful to explain in his preface that the book is not to be taken as history or biography and that little is known about his heroine. For his purpose he accepts the legend, discredited by Gibbon, that she was the daughter of the merry and probably mythical British monarch, old King Cole. He also appears to accept as authentic the Donation of Constantine, one of the rather insecure foundations of the papal claim to temporal power.

The reader who does not insist on absolute accuracy in an historical novel will enjoy Mr. Waughs venture into a new field, for he has produced a reconstruction of fourth-century life and manners that gives the illusion of reality. His malicious wit is still evident, though less frequently than in his previous novels. It is displayed at its best in a dig at the sceptical historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Lactantius is speaking to Helena. He says:

" 'Suppose that in years to come, when the Church's troubles seem to be over, there should come an apostate of my own trade, a false historian, with the mind of Cicero or Tacitus and the soul of an animal,' and he nodded towards the gibbon who fretted his golden chain and chattered for fruit."

—*J.L.C.*

PRAIRIE IMPACT

HOME IS THE STRANGER — by Edward McCourt—*Macmillan—$3.00.*

CANADIAN novelists have spent a lot of their time and effort in trying to make their readers aware of the special quality of life in the 640-acre wheat farms of the prairies; but few of them get much farther than the physical incidents of extreme isolation, extreme cold, extreme gambling between wealth and poverty, and extreme disparity of manners and traditions between close neighbors.

It requires a poetic imagination to see beyond these things to their effects upon the men and women who experience them. Arthur Stringer was enough of a poet and psychologist to do a good job on the prairie woman of forty years ago. Frederick Philip Grove a little later confined himself to the peasant types of a lower cultural level. And now Mr. McCourt resumes the Stringer task with this study of the impact of prairie conditions on a woman whom a 1944 wartime marriage brings into them from a poor but well-educated family in Ulster.

Mr. McCourt, some of whose early

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—Leslie Wright

EDWARD McCOURT

work appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT a few years ago, is an Irish-born Canadian Rhodes Scholar. His book is unusually compact, for a Canadian novel, because it has a very definite theme. His object is to deny the thesis of one of his shallower characters, that imagination is a weakness, that "To survive the life out here without getting badly hurt a woman has to be the stolid type." To him the only grave weakness is fear, and in overcoming fear—at the cost of an episode of physical but not spiritual infidelity—his far from stolid heroine achieves that victory over life which is man's and woman's only true security.

There are some thin spots; the husband is very sketchily drawn, perhaps with the purpose of keeping the wife in the foreground, and there are some self-consciously "literary" passages such as the discussion of the "American Dream Symphony". But this is a thoroughly serious, important, artistic novel, which at one point rises to a high level of tragedy. Mr. McCourt has the most essential quality of the true novelist, the power to look upon human character in all its manifestations with tenderness, sympathy and compassion.—*B.K.S.*

STYLES vs. STORY

ELIZABETH — by Dick Diespecker — *Dent* — $3.00.

ALTHOUGH Dick Diespecker is an experienced writer of verse and radio plays, this is his first novel. It is founded on fact, for Elizabeth is his own mother and much of the story of her early life in South Africa must have been told him by herself.

One gets the impression of a remarkable woman, devoted to her family and cheerfully accepting hardships in the effort to found a secure home for them. The scenes of the book are laid in South Africa, England, where the author was born, and finally Canada, where the family came to rest and where the author is now on the staff of the Vancouver *Province*.

Mr. Diespecker's method of telling his story is original and is probably the result of his radio work. The book, in parts, shows more resemblance to a radio scenario than to a conventional novel. Frequently the author breaks into verse.

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MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

SYMPHONY NO. 7 IN C-MAJOR—*Schubert.* Mengelberg and the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra transferred to LP. The Toscanini *cum* NBC Symphony issued by Victor last month is the more faithful presentation, but those who are on the side of Mengelberg will find his highly personal interpretation revealing new vistas. Recording: excellent. *(Capitol—33—P8040)*

SYMPHONY IN D-MINOR — *Franck.* Pierre Monteux and the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra reduplicate their superb interpretation on Victor's 78 rpm version. Still falls below Mengelberg and the Amsterdam Concertgebouw reading issued last month in orchestra brilliance but there is an unbeatably diabolical force behind Monteux's. Recording: excellent. *(Victor — 33—LM1065)*

SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN E-MINOR—*Brahms.* Joseph Krips and the London Symphony Orchestra do not essay the fiery brilliance of the Ormandy-Philadelphia treatment (Columbia) but there is a stately richness in their version. Recording: excellent. *(London—33—LLP208)*

BACH'S ROYAL INSTRUMENT, VOL. I: *Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C Major; Six Choral Preludes* ("Schübler"). E. Power Biggs, at the awesomely beautiful organ of Boston's Symphony Hall, provides the first in a series of glorious Bach records. The indescribable grandeur of this first volume promises a superb collection. Recording: outstanding. *(Columbia — 33 — ML4284)*

SYMPHONY NO. 94, G-MAJOR — *Haydn.* EINE KLEINE NACHTMUSIK—*Mozart.* Hans Schmidt-Isserstadt and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra present such a tenderly intimate sense of the "Surprise" spirit that this should be the ultimate word on the much-played work. Mozart's familiar *Serenade in G-Major* receives a similarly intimate treatment by Erich Kleiber and the same orchestra. Recording: good. *(Capitol—33—P8038)*

"DON JUAN" and "TILL EULENSPIEGEL'S LUSTIGE STREICHE" — *Strauss.* The acknowledged master interpreter of Strauss, Clemens Kraus, and the Vienna Philharmonic adds the truly authoritative reading to the numerous *Don Juan* recordings, releases the full sensuousness in the colorful score. Also, *Till* at its wittiest added to a delightful package. Recording: outstanding. *(London—33—LLP233)*

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI—*Tchaikovsky.* CLASSICAL SYMPHONY — *Prokofiev.* Enrique Jorda and L'Orchestre de la Société des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris thread through the intricate orchestration and violence of mood of *Francesca* to make it seem better music than it is. The same group under Charles Munch turns the *Classical's* tricks of light harmonies with delightful ease. Recording: fair. *(London—33—LLP169)*

SONATA NO. 12 IN A-FLAT MAJOR and SONATA NO. 21 IN C MAJOR—*Beethoven.* Wilhelm Backhaus, intensely romantic, supercharges the "Waldstein" (*C Major*) with fine emotion. His treatment of the slow movement in the "Funeral March" is much more heroically convincing than Giseking's for English Columbia, though the latter is overall the finer interpreter? Recording: superb. *(London—33—LLP265)*

TSCHAIKOVSKY FANTASY—A pot-pourri of every popularized theme of Tschaikovsky one would care to name; the sort of thing movie theatre orchestras went in for years ago. The performance of the Vienna Symphony Orchestra is fine but if you *really* like Tschaikovsky you'll be disturbed by slick switches from "Marche Slav" to a theme from the Fifth Symphony to "Waltz of the Flowers" *ad infinitum. (London—33—LPS234)*

CHILDREN'S CORNER *(Debussy)* and SPINNING SONG *(Mendelssohn)* — These recordings were made from piano rolls with Debussy playing his own composition and Paderewski performing the "Spinning Song." Value lies more in the novelty of the idea than in the performances or recording fidelity. *(London—78—R.10149.)*

SONATA NO. 1 IN G MINOR, FOR UNACCOMPANIED VIOLIN—*Bach* and SONATA NO. 8 IN G MAJOR—*Beethoven.* Tossy Spivakovsky, though an accomplished artist, presents a nervous interpretation of the Bach Sonata that makes full listening difficult. Teamed with Robert Cornman, pianist, for the Beethoven, however, his spirited and mellow treatment compensates, suggests he is more at home with the second B. Recording: good. *(Columbia—33—ML2089)*

SHOCK TROUPE

FOR MANY years the last stronghold of vaudeville in Toronto has been the Casino Theatre on Queen St., just south of Chinatown. Complete with a 14-girl chorus line—until last week—the tinny burlesque house has long offered the traditional "five-a-day."

The perennial target for bluestocking raids, the Casino was forced to raise the level of its programs two years ago when strip-teasers were barred from the stage. Last week it bowed before another storm and dissolved its chorus line. Now it offers only vaudeville routines.

The "Queen St. Opera House" has been a traditional haunt for University of Toronto students on the town. Consequently, the passing of the chorus line has raised a storm of protest in the form of petitions from all faculties. A statement issued by President Charles Catto of Victoria College's United Nations Club has explained to the student body the reason for the line's disintegration: "The whole trouble was caused," said Catto, "by rivalry between the north chorines and the south chorines. We must," he added by way of comment on the petitions, "show the way to leg success."

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INTERMISSION

When Time Stood Still

by J. E. Middleton

"COUNTY-SEAT" is our name. Doubtless because Judges come to the County from time to time, and *sit* there, growling in their beards; or, if clean-shaven, in their starched bands. French Canada has a better name; *chef-lieu* the principal community in the District. There too Judges sit (and growl) but their sitting is not indelicately overemphasized as in Ontario.

When Queen Victoria was young and spry a Court House was built in one of the Ontario county-seats. Floors of twelve-inch oaken plank, wide halls, high ceilings, two vast spiral stairways with walnut newel-posts and hand-rails, mighty doors; everything built to last forever; like the Victorian era. Some say that the Victorian era is dead, but only a short time ago fireworks were blazing away, even as they blazed when you and I were young, Maggie.

In the midst of the building, its reason for being, is the Court Room; dignified, imposing in the antique manner. Greek pillars and an architrave, in white, behind the Judge; above that, the lion and unicorn in gay colors prancing as usual; the rest of the walls in quiet green. All the furniture—bench, barristers' table, witness stand, jury-box, railings—is massive and walnutty. Only one inharmonious feature; a two-inch rail of polished brass around the prisoner's dock! As if the poor devil wouldn't be prominent enough, and might need a blaze of brass to fix the public eye upon him.

FOR THE public would be present, occupying a score of benches on either side of the broad aisle. Not comfortably present, in any degree, for these benches, also walnutty, and ashine with varnish, are marvels of unease. Narrow is the seat, and the back-piece is malevolently built to compel backache. By choice nobody would sit there for five minutes. By compulsion; of subpoena, of sympathy, or of mere curiosity, some sit there and suffer. The suffering is intensified by seeing Bench and Bar, Usher and Court Crier, lolling in luxurious ease.

The darkness of complete boredom is lighted only by occasional sparks of comic relief. One can observe the mannerisms of an eminent counsel, pacing the floor in full cry; hands under the tail of his gown, the better to flip it about in a threatening manner; eyes on the ceiling, as if in deep thought; forefinger pointing at the timid witness—"But you told my learned friend thus-and-so!"

Even this brave spectacle palls. One may smile at the concentrated misery in the expression of the Court Clerk, but only for a moment, since one remembers that he is paid to sit there and suffer. And the iron countenance of the Court Crier is too hard to be true. Also one may wonder why a Judge who always urges witnesses to speak up, can himself mumble side-comments of mild rebuke which nobody can hear.

A WITNESS is not amusing; rather is he or she an object of pity, striving hard to tell the truth, which is by no means easy, whether in Court or out. And to have eminent counsel pointing a forefinger, or flipping the tail of a gown, or holding the lapels with both hands, or making sarcastic suggestions! And to have the Judge taking off his glasses and staring as if the witness were a new sort of bug! No. There isn't a smile in a whole procession of witnesses.

It goes on and on, hour after deadly hour. Time has stood still; eternity is just around the corner when this one unit of the General Public reaches into his hip pocket for relief. He draws out a concentrated edition of an Agatha Christie "whodunit." Certainly Hercule Poirot, the prince of detectives, will enliven a mind sunk fathoms deep in despondent gloom. For Hercule solves the insoluble by ratiocination; by the exercise of the "little grey cells" of brain-tissues.

Is this unit of the General Public apologetic about his reading? He is not. Many great minds seek recreation in detective fiction, Ministers of State, plenipotentiaries, tycoons of business, eminent counsel, perhaps even Judges. So here goes! Let's see; the book-mark, an old street-railway transfer, is at Page 83. And so to rest, enjoying myself, it being later than I think.

Until—until a tap of the shoulder from a neighbor arouses me. The Court Crier, with the iron countenance, is glowering from his official seat. *And at me!* He makes a quick and angry gesture. The book! I must put it way; instantly. There must be order in the Court. The King is present, vicariously, and idle dalliance with printed matter, even by Agatha Christie, is not to be tolerated.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

FOX AND TULLE PARIS REVIVES

—Astre

SILVER FOX, *used lavishly and magnificently, for an evening coat by Mendel-Maggy Rouff. It repeats shorter-in-front length of the dress.*

—Scherrill

WHITE TULLE, *yards and yards of it, give this dress a floating quality. Contrast . . . cerise velvet stole lined with pale blue satin. By Maggy Rouff.*

THAT'S FOR ME, MR. SANTA CLAUS

by Margaret Ness

LONG BEFORE now you've probably hinted (via your family) that you'd like nylon stockings or a bottle of perfume or some other gift well within budget range. But just suppose you could ask for anything at all—and get it—what would be your first choice?

Well, a number of people across Canada had quite different and fascinating views on top priority requests. Iona Monahan, fashion publicity gal in Montreal, didn't even have to stop and think. "For the moment—and for all time—a mink coat." And then she added an anti-"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" qualification. Said she: "A *legitimate* mink coat."

Three settled for cars. Up at Hudson's Bay Company's most northerly post at Pond's Inlet, we contacted Mrs. Barbara Heslop, wife of the manager. Back by radiogram came her Christmas gift wish: "Very difficult after spending three years straight, and nine of the past 11 years in isolation, to decide what I would like most of all. After mulling over such items as jewellery, travel case, fur coat, etc., I decided it was an automobile. Travel in the Arctic is so slow, monotonous and uncomfortable."

Other Cars Wanted

The other two car wishers were Dorothy Archer of Esquimalt and Stewardess Isobelle Bart of TCA. Dorothy, who is attending University of British Columbia on a recently won scholarship, would like a "high powered car, to arrive at my 8:30 a.m. lectures on time."

Isobelle settles for a new model, "preferably blue." It sounds like rank heresy for anyone with thousands of air miles to her credit to ask for a car but there's a reason. Isobelle wants the car to get out to Toronto's Malton Airport from her right-across-the-city home.

And anyway, air-minded Phyllis Klotz of Ottawa came through with a helicopter. That's what she wants. She's the President of the first Canadian chapter of the Ninety-Nines, the oddly named International Organization of Licensed Women Pilots. Oh, yes, she'd like unlimited gas and oil.

Another air-minded reply came from Louise Riley, a librarian in Calgary and author of the recent children's book, "The Mystery Horse." Louise wants a TCA pass. She'd like to see the parts of Canada she hasn't visited and then "best of all, dear Santa, I could be wakened on Christmas morning by my two rowdy nephews in Ottawa."

Travel, It's Wonderful

Louise may "wish" to travel. We also heard from one who does. Helen McArthur is the National Director of Nursing Services with the Canadian Red Cross. Wrote Helen: "For one who travels from coast to coast and has a box of an apartment in which to hang my hat, on those rare occasions I find myself at Headquarters, my first wish would be for a beautiful home with all the lovely things that could go in it. However, being of a practical mind, I would settle for a new set of luggage."

Someone else wanted a home, too. In White Rock, BC, Shirley Pinchin and her husband own and publish the weekly *Semiahmoo Sun*. Shirley would like a home built the way she and her husband dream it should be built, with all the labor-saving devices and "filled with the love, devotion and year-round Christmas peace and goodwill that we always felt in our parents' homes."

At McGill University in Montreal there is a scholarship winner from Newfoundland with a very modest Christmas gift request. Shirley Frew merely asks for a radio. . . "I love music even when I'm studying."

Another practical person is Helen Baxter. Manitoba-born Helen is the first woman professional engineer in New Brunswick. Now on the University's staff in Fredericton, she would like . . . you'll never guess. Photographic equipment!

What would school teachers really like as the ideal Christmas gift? We've often wondered. Aileen Noonan supplied the answer. Until last Spring when she resigned, Aileen was teaching in a Windsor CI and this Fall received an honorary LLD degree from the University of Western Ontario, London. And the gift she thinks would thrill any teacher? "An extra Saturday tucked in the week. Or if that would make too big a bundle, well, then, just an extra Friday night."

And Jessie (Mrs. A. L.) Caldwell, on the Advisory Board of the Saskatoon YWCA and on the Senate of the University of Saskatchewan, would like "leisure to sit and read, just for sheer delight, without feeling that *somewhere* in this world of 'never-so-many-worthy-causes,' there is probably *something* I should be trying to do *something* about!" Then, in a burst of her usual unselfishness, she adds: "I should have asked for more hours, more hands to work with and energy to match—to see if I could overtake myself."

A Peaceful Village

Another quick trip in Santa's sleigh and, if we had the power to distribute these wishful-thinking gifts, we'd leave an opportunity to visit Europe again in the Keremeos, BC, home of Mona East. Mrs. East is the President of BC Women's Institutes and attended an international meeting at Copenhagen last summer. She'd like a return visit.

Writers have imagination, so people say . . . so we weren't too surprised when Helen Guiton of Montreal (author of "A Country Lover") asked for an original gift. Every Christmas Helen sets up a little village with tiny houses, a church with stained glass windows, and people in the streets. At night she lights up the village. It is a peaceful little place where all the people are happy. "Please, may I have as my Christmas gift, one day in my little village where there is only goodwill to men and the real spirit of Christmas." We wish we could give Helen her Brigadoonish gift.

And Vancouverite Winnifred Mather, a former Powers model and just recently appointed to *McCall's* as fashion stylist, has keyed her answer in the same mood as Helen Guiton's. She, too, would ask for the gift of Peace on Earth.

But who can talk about Christmas gifts without thinking of Christmas itself? And so we asked a few recent Christmas-friends about what they'd like. We got in touch with Santa's Workshop, North Pole, Whiteface Mountain, NY, and asked one of the workers there for her supreme gift. It turns out Lucy Hardy is very loyal to Santa's Workshop and would ask for one of the plates they color there, with a picture of Santa and Blitzen.

Speaking of Santa's reindeer, there's that latest addition to the famous sleigh-pullers, Rudolph, the red-nosed reindeer. Of course Rudolph couldn't speak for himself but June Weldon of Simpson's in Toronto (where Rudolph spends his pre-Christmas Eve days) is very much in his confidence. She tells us that, because Rudolph lived the first few years of his life unwanted (his red nose made him different), the best present he could wish for would be the smile of some unfortunate child who has just received an unexpected visit from Santa Claus.

And across the street, at Eaton's, is the little bear cub with the tuft of hair on top of his head. Punkinhead has been on the air with Santa for three years now and broadcast-writer Dorothy Keen asked him what he'd like best for his Christmas gift. "Golly Whillikens," he replied at once, "I'd like a whole year full of Christmasses."

Santa's Own Wish

And then, what about Santa himself? A couple of years ago Santa Claus's identity was indisputably recognized. Remember Santa's trial in "The Miracle at 42nd Street?" And how Edmund Gwenn was, as Kris Kringle, proved to be the real Santa?

Of course, since then, Edmund Gwenn has turned out to be a counterfeiter in "Mister 880." But we still think of him as our ideal Santa. So we asked him what he'd like more than anything else in the world. From the modern studios of Hollywood's Twentieth-Century-Fox he wired the world-wide hope of Good Fellowship. "This is a Christmas gift that peoples everywhere will share and enjoy."

ORANGE WARMER *to warm and comfort the cockles of your heart. (See below)*

Concerning Food:

Someone at the Door

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

EVENING refreshments vary from the simple to elaborate depending upon the occasion. Could be the neighborhood carollers or the Colonel's lady you're due to serve a snack to. So here are some suggestions.

For Carollers

Orange Warmer Snowball Cakes

The menu is simple and the hot punch is just right for post-outdoor endeavors.

Orange Warmer

6 cups boiling water
6 teaspoons tea
6 cups orange juice (canned, fresh or frozen)
1/2-2/3 cup sugar
Whole orange slices halved
Whole cloves

Pour boiling water over tea. Steep 3 minutes. Pour into punch bowl. Heat orange juice with ½ cup sugar, taste and add remaining amount if desired. Add to tea. Float orange slices studded with whole cloves. Yield: 24 four-ounce servings.

Snowball Cakes

Make up 1 or 2 packages (depending on quantity desired) of prepared white or chocolate cake mix as directed on package. Bake in muffin pans using medium sized baking cup liners (saves greasing, cakes sticking and pan washing). Frost with Seven Minute icing. Cover liberally with shredded coconut.

Handout for the Hungry

Hot Stuffed Rolls
Coffee Christmas Candies
Salted Nuts

The rolls are a cinch to fix.

Hot Stuffed Rolls

6 hard cooked eggs chopped
1 12-oz. tin corned beef
¼ cup pickle relish
½ cup mayonnaise
2 tsp. prepared mustard
Salt and pepper to taste

Chop eggs and corned beef. A good old-fashioned chopping bowl and knife does this in a jiffy. Combine with remaining ingredients. Cut off tops of 12 wiener rolls and hollow out slightly or use 1½ dozen finger rolls. Brush inside with soft butter or margarene. Fill with egg-corned beef filling; replace top and wrap in wax paper or aluminum foil. Refrigerate until needed. Place rolls plus wrappings on baking sheet and heat in 350°F oven 10-15 minutes. Serve hot.

Somewhat Fancy

Creamed Sweetbreads and Ham in Tart Shells
Tomato, Green Pepper and Cabbage Salad
Hot Rolls
Christmas Cookies Nuts Coffee

This could also be a Sunday supper with relishes, latticed potatoes and a fancy layer cake added. It's the spot to use your chafing dish for buffet service.

Creamed Sweetbreads-Ham

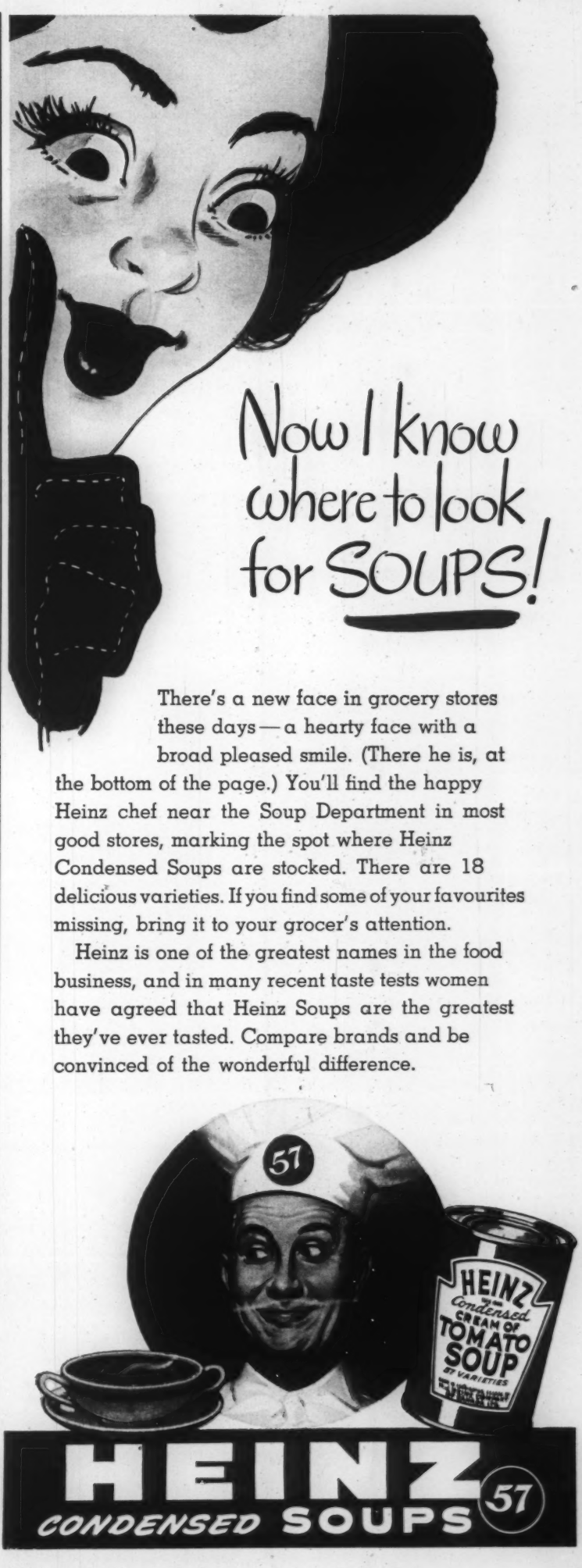
This recipe will serve 10-12.

1 lb. sweetbreads
1 lb. cooked ham diced
2 cups frozen green peas cooked

To prepare sweetbreads cover with cold water and let stand 15 minutes. Drain. Add 2 cups water, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. lemon juice or vinegar. Bring to boil and then simmer for 15 minutes. Drain and chill in ice water. Remove any fatty tissue and then cut in cubes. Cook or buy cooked ham in the piece. Dice. Cook frozen peas according to directions. Make a cream sauce—

6 tbsps. butter
6 tbsps. flour
2½ cups top milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter, stir in flour and then the milk gradually. Cook, stirring constantly until thickened and smooth. Season. Add sweetbreads, ham and peas. Refrigerate until serving time. Reheat in double boiler and add *1 tbsp, lemon juice* and *¼ cup sherry*. Reseason to taste. Serves 10-12.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Quotes:

Afraid of the Future?

FEAR of the future is a secondary result of insecurity rather than the primary condition, which as a rule stems from a person's lack of or loss of confidence in his own status.

But insecurity may occur in persons who are not otherwise suffering from unresolved personal conflict, as the result of changes in customary patterns of relationships. Such insecurity creates dangers which might otherwise not seem terrifying or unmanageable. . . . An interesting manifestation of our national insecurity is the increasing sales of popular books on psychology, self-help, child-rearing, and so on. —*Dr. Jules V. Coleman, psychiatrist, Yale University School of Medicine.*

■ A reducing diet, to be effective, must first of all be sensible. Eat a well-rounded diet, cut food portions and eliminate desserts. The only two food groups which need cutting are fats and carbohydrates. Reducing is simply a matter of cutting the total number of calories for the day below the amount normally needed so that some of the stored body fat will be burned for energy. — *Mary Alden, Home Economics Director in "Quaker Quotes."*

■ Owing to London's hotel shortage the British are now being solemnly implored—and even bribed with talk of cheap fares—to get out of the way of their own Festival. Presumably a few may be left as Interesting Exhibits, if space can be found for an Aboriginals' Reserve. Mr. Maxwell, chairman of the Association of British Travel Agents, tells us that to get dollars in during the summer holiday period we should get ourselves out, leaving our country for our country's good. Provincials who insist on seeing the Festival are urged not to think of spending a night in the capital. No lying soft—except for hard currency.—*From* The Observer, *London, England.*

■ Canadian wives are on the whole better educated than their husbands. A comparison of years of schooling of husbands and wives for marriages of under 10 years and those of 10 or more years duration reveals that this tendency is more pronounced in the case of more recent marriages.—*The Bureau of Statistics.*

■ Non-fiction reading in Canada is on the increase, possibly because non-fiction, particularly history, is being written in more attractive form. . . While whodunits and westerns are still in great demand (the union libraries of British Columbia, for instance, including sedate Victoria, can hardly find enough of them), there is a greater volume of serious reading, too. —*Elizabeth H. Morton, Ottawa, executive secretary of the Canadian Library Association.*

Brain-Teaser:

Strange Bedfellows

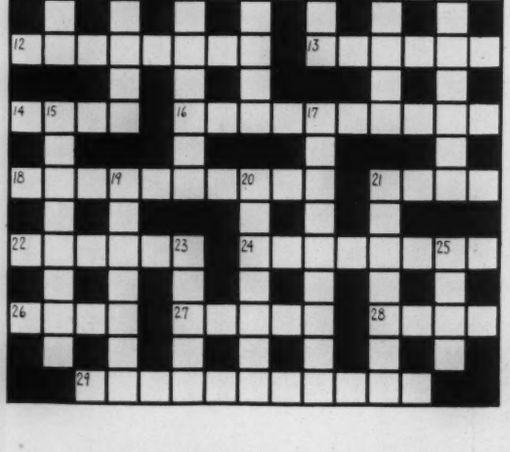
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. See 13.
9. See 29.
10. See 29.
11. A round of golf? (4)
12. The door to carry away, perhaps. (8)
13 and 1. Bedding for writers? (6,2,9)
14. Jewel of 15. (4)
16. Polly put it on, skintight! Can you beat it! (10)
18. See 2.
21. It goes with 27 as Keith does with Chesterton. (4)
22. Ducks. (6)
24. Did Midas eat them Friday? (8)
26. One of the Cannibal Islands? (4)
27. Stephen Vincent and William Rose. (5)
28. To us it's far or near, but not close. (4)
29. 10 and 9. It will take at least six "pegs" to get this intoxicated. (5,6,2,3,4)

DOWN

2 and 18. Canada's elect. (7,10)
3. You may blot the tears from these 13, 1. (5,4)
4. Ask to make a 12, and turn tail at the end. (7)
5. Affirms, although almost entirely opposed. (5)
6. There's nothing like a 19 rifle to end life. (7)
7. "O, Killarney ain't the same without O'Leary". (4)
8. No saint takes strong drinks, even as a medicine! (8)
15. "O little Sally, do you need a prop?" could be one. (8)
17. The pig that went "wee, wee, wee, all the way home". (6,3)
19. Their emblem is 21 across. (7)
20. In training, would they express themselves better on race tracks? (7)
21. Did Alice think this way in the Looking Glass? (7)
23. Bares the blade. (5)
25. People who live in glass houses certainly need it! (4)



Solution to last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

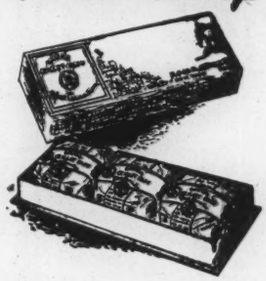
1. Kate Aitken
6. See 10
10 and 6. Overstepping the mark
11. Knife
12. Die
13. Boris
14. Respite
15. Sea-mark
17. Twanged
20. Algiers
22. Inked
24. Leg
25. Ewers
27. Vancouver Island
28. Reel
29. Bread rolls

DOWN

1. Kiosk
2. Tiepins
3. Answering
4. Treadle
5. Empress
7. Astoria
8. Keepsakes
9. Snub
14. Retriever
16. Aggressor
18. Askance
19. Deliver
20. Algeria
21. Eyeball
23. Dhow
26. Sides

(136)

Toilet Soap



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Symbol:

A Tree for Christmas

by Rene Palmatier

BEFORE LONG, gaily decorated Christmas trees the world over will be shining as brightly as the Little Fir Tree in Hans Christian Anderson's well-known story.

In Canada, the custom—brought to this continent by German settlers during the early 1800's—has lead to a very profitable seasonal industry, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. Canadian trees spread Christmas cheer in homes, not only in Canada, but in the United States, Hawaii, Bermuda and even Barbadoes.

And lumbermen, jobbers and farmers have found in the cutting and selling of them a steadily increasing business. In 1948 Canadian Christmas tree exports brought into Canada almost two and a half million dollars, nearly six times the amount realized ten years ago.

Many Legends

Although various evergreens are used, the fir has long been considered the ideal Christmas tree. Legend has it that Winfried, denying the power of the pagan gods, cut down a giant sacred oak. As it fell to earth with a thunderous noise it split into four pieces and there, amid the ruins, stood a beautiful young fir tree, its green spire pointing skyward.

Turning to his amazed converts, Winfried said: "Here is the living tree which shall be the sign of your new worship. Call it the tree of the Christchild . . . there shall not be a home in all Germany where the children are not gathered around the green fir tree to rejoice in the birth-night of Christ."

Another old legend states that the fir tree is the Tree of Life which grew in the Garden of Eden. After Eve picked its fruit the foliage shrank into tiny needle-like leaves. And the tree bloomed no more until the night that Christ was born.

But, aside from the legends, the fir has qualities which make it very desirable for Christmas use. With a beautiful pyramidal shape and stiff branches which are well suited to hold the decorations, lights and gifts, it also has a pleasing aromatic fragrance peculiar to itself. And its lustrous dark-green needles, not as sharp-pointed as those of the spruce and hemlock, do not shed as easily. Then, too, it is often cut with cones still attached.

—Moir

SHAPED *like a dressmaker's dummy with "tape measure" label is this distinctive perfume bottle. It contains well-known fragrance "Shocking", by Paris couturière, Elsa Schiaparelli.*

Not a True Fir

It is said that when Faith, Hope and Charity were looking for a tree which was as high as hope, as wide as love and with the sign of the Cross in every bough, they chose the Balsam fir, for it of all trees, best met these requirements.

A Western conifer which grows as rapidly as the Norway spruce and which—at least for Christmas tree purposes—can be satisfactorily grown in the East, is the Douglas fir. Actually not a true fir, it lacks the characteristic fragrance, but it is extremely graceful and has dense foliage due to the fact that its needles are retained for approximately eight years.

Scotch Pine

A tree which is fast becoming a favorite for Christmas use is the Scotch pine. With graceful, sweeping branches which do not needle-drop too readily, it came to us, not from Scotland as the name would imply, but from Norway. It grows quickly and, incidentally, was imported from Norway about thirty-three years ago for the pulp and paper industry.

Although its qualities for that purpose have not yet been fully tested, its usefulness to the Christmas tree trade seems assured. In one large Canadian city alone, fifty per cent of the trees sold on lots last Christmas were Scotch pines.

There are many who frown upon the cutting of trees for Christmas use. As a conservation measure they would ban the custom. But, the sought-after Christmas tree—a small, bushy specimen found in pasture lands or neglected fields—has little commercial value. For its small trunk, full of knots, unlike the straight trunk of the typical forest tree, is usable for little except fence posts or fuel.

Forest authorities throughout Canada are in sympathy with the practice, providing the proper method of cutting and marketing the trees is closely followed. They feel that "conservation does not consist in abstaining from use, but rather in favoring full use, wisely regulated".

Cash For Farmers

Currently, most of the Canadian Christmas trees are cut on privately owned land. Many are grown on intelligently operated farm woodlots whose owners are finding that these managed Christmas tree plantations spell increased farm revenue.

Unfortunately there are people who fail to realize that evergreens are private possessions. So, instead of buying from a vendor they drive out to a woods and help themselves to greenery and trees. However, many counties now have strict Christmas tree laws, with severe penalties for those who disobey them.

When Christmas trees are procured in a legitimate and common-sense way, no valid objection can be raised to their full use, either at home or for export. And even those who disapprove because of the aesthetic value of the conifers must admit that the tree shining with gay ornaments, colored lights and the five-pointed star emblematic of Christmas, has some value, too.

The centre of delightful excitement, and the rallying-place for relatives and friends during the festive season, it enriches our lives and leaves us many endearing memories.

THEATRE

ABOUT PLAYS AND PLACES

WHAT'S in a family name! Now at School of Drama at Yale University is NS's Peter Donat, nephew of actor Robert Donat. Three years at Yale and then Peter intends to make acting his career.

Peter organized amateur shows in the summers while he was at Kings County Academy, Kentville. When he entered Acadia University he had medicine in mind. Three years later he secured his BSc. But in that last year he was lured into the University's drama club, under Prof. H. F. Sipprell. That did it.

—McCaulay

PETER DONAT

He returned to Acadia the next year and registered in drama. During the year he directed a play in the arena style and played in several productions. Then last summer Prof. Sipprell organized the sponsored Nova Scotia Players and toured the Province. Peter was one of the eight actors. They did six plays in 43 centres. And now—drama at Yale.

THE CALL BOARD

Jan. 9: "Anna Christie" by University of Alberta Studio Theatre.

Jan. 9: "The Enchanted" by Trinity College Dramatic Club, Toronto.

Jan. 13: "La Locandiera" by Les Compagnons, Montreal.

Jan. 20: "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" by Hart House Theatre, Toronto.

Jan. 23: "Road to Rome" by Ottwa Drama League.

Jan. 31: "Harvey" by Woodstock Little Theatre, Woodstock, Ont.

■ It is interesting to note that the Ottawa Drama League are planning to do a Canadian-written play for their February production. The play will be "Argus Bank" by Montrealer Graham Ferguson.

■ And playwright Joseph Schull came in for a puff in Dick Diespecker's column in *The Vancouver Daily Province*. Said Diespecker: "The production of Joseph Schull's original two-hour drama [on radio] about the problems of postwar building, both material and spiritual, and titled 'The Bridge,' was in my opinion the most important advance in radio drama in this country's broadcasting history." This is the play that the Trinity Players, Montreal, are planning to enter as their entry in the regional festival, with Charles Rittenhouse directing.

■ When down in New York, Ted Farah saw his 3-act comedy, "Angel With Red Hair," performed by The Blackfriars' Guild, a prominent off-Broadway group. Born in New Liskeard, Ont., Ted was with Toronto newspapers and *Canadian Press* before the war; served in the RCAF; then joined *Associated Press*. He's now in their New York bureau.

■ The Mounties get their TV man . . . in actor Douglas Ney. Doug is to play the role of a Mountie in a series of case histories about this famous police force. The series will be filmed for TV (U.S.) showing by Doherty Enterprise of Toronto. Doug studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Art in NY; did a season with John Holden at Bala, Ont.; served in the Air Force in the Middle East; graduated in Modern Languages from University of Toronto; has done radio and movie work; and currently is playing with the International Players at Leaside (Toronto).

—Capital Press

RECENTLY *published in play form is Robertson Davies's "At My Heart's Core" (Clarke Irwin). It was performed last summer at Peterborough (Ont.) Centennial, by Sadlier Players.*

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Distaff:

HOME, SWEET HOME

■ BACK HOME in Vancouver is pianist **Barbara Custance.** She's successfully completed a 5-weeks' concert tour in Europe; made her debut at London's Wigmore Hall. Last Spring she played her third Town Hall concert in New York. In private life she's Mrs. Leslie Kirz and mother of two small sons.

■ Recently elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, **Isabel K. Williamson** of Montreal, was the winner of the Chant Medal in Astronomy in 1948.

■ The women did right well for themselves in the Ontario city and town elections. Most interest was centred in **Dr. Charlotte Whitton,** simply because she is so well-known. She topped the polls to become Ottawa's first woman controller. Two other "first" women to win council seats were **Mrs. Dorothy Pickup** of Fort William and **Mrs. Anna Hughes** of Waterloo.

Other women to qualify for council or aldermanic seats were: **Mrs. Mary Mack** of Cornwall, **Mrs. E. L. Earl** of Kingston, **Mrs. Evelyn Bateman** of Oshawa and **Mrs. Bernadette Smith** of Woodstock. Two cities came through with two women. Sudbury elected **Mrs. G. Hartman** and **Dr. Faustina Kelly Cook;** Welland now has **Anna Oram** and **Dorothy Porter.**

A number of women won seats on the Board of Education. A few topped the polls, including **Mrs. Mabel Burns** of Sault Ste. Marie, **Evelyn Moore** of Stratford and Torontonians **Mrs. May Robinson** and **Mrs. Jean Newman.**

■ Just before the Ottawa voting, Austin Cross in his 'Cross Town column in *The Evening Citizen* listed his election slate. Said Cross: "Naturally I favor the love of my life — platonic that is—**Charlotte Whitton,** to be controller. . . It is my guess that she will still be the best man down at city hall, even if she is a woman." And Charlotte herself went on "card" record by asking that "One Queen be dealt in with the three Knaves. It's not so good as a full house but it should serve." And when the ballots were counted, Charlotte led in the four-seat contest.

—Paul Horsdal

THE WINNAH: ***Charlotte Whitton.***

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Greetings, All!

by Mary Lowrey Ross

BRING me, my love,
The telephone book,
With a sheet of stamps;
And you'd better look
For the ink eraser. Now, let's hope
That every card has its
Envelope.

A ten-cent card will do for the
Keatings,
But the Folinsbees get
Our Fifty-Cent Greetings.
Not art moderne—
It's much too gay for them
And angels on skates
Would ruin the day for them.
Something conservative in be-
tween—
The Yule Log Entrance,
The Coaching Scene,
The English Garden
With blooming hedges,
Or the Three Wise Men
With the deckled edges.

Aunt May will quite cer-
tainly
Be miffed
When she gets a card
Instead of a gift.
Perhaps I'd better
Add a note,
Just, quote, our dearest
love,
Unquote.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Isbister,
The T. L. Updikes, Mrs. and Mr.,
They send that same old
Wreath and candle,
And they put *our* card
At the back of the mantel.
Still, what's a greeting card,
More or less?
I think that I'll scratch
The Jarvises.
For she's a gossip
And he's a bore,
And *they* scratched *us*
The year before.
Anyone else we can safely scratch?
We'll send this section
In a batch.
They all like something
Safely normal
Not too intimate,
Not too formal.
Nothing quaint,
Or mad or delirious.
Thank God for Canadian
Artist Series!

Don't seal the flap,
It's nice to scatter
Cheer with third-class
Mailing matter.
And with everything mounting
Beyond all reason,
It's the one small thrift
In a thriftless season.
Here's T.S.M., with a question
mark.
Who is T.S.M.?
I'm quite in the dark.
Is it someone we met
In the local bus,
And do we owe him?
Or does he owe us?

Mr. and Mrs. Something squiggle,
I don't recall any Frances Miggle.
Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot,
Mr. and Mrs. Something blot,
I can't make this one out at all,
Who on earth is Iski Chahl?
There can't be a name
Like Fig McTool—
Of course I learned to
Write at school.
Just try to keep a list, you men,
In the Christmas rush,
With a leaky pen.
—Could T.H.M. be the janitor?—
Why send a card
To the folks next door?
We never get a card from them.
Now who in *Hades* is T.H.M.?
Miggle . . . Miggle . . .
I just can't place her.
Has anyone seen
The ink-eraser?
Oh damn, I've rubbed
The spot to bits,
And there isn't another
Thing that fits.
I'll send it along I guess
And chance it.
Maybe they'll think
It got scuffed in transit.

Mr. and Mrs. Selywyn
Stone,
Annabel always
Designs her own.
Country landscapes,
With trees in a row,
Sprinkled with artificial snow—
Doorways hung with
Mistletoe,
A star above,
A roof below—
A snow-man wrapped
In a tartan shawl—
Nothing if not original—
Three camels out
For their annual walk.
(Annabel's cards
Go behind the clock.)

Reserve a card for T.H.M.,
And the what's-their names,
I'll remember them
In time. And a card for
That Something squiggle
And the still mysterious
Frances Miggle.
Be sure to reserve
At least a score
For people who never sent cards
before.
You really can't call it
Exactly thrifty
When you send a hundred
And get back fifty.
Still, a one-cent stamp,
And an unsealed flap,
Will carry our message
Right over the map.
And who would withhold
The note of cheer,
When, for fifteen cents, plus
Postage, you can remember
Every single friend and
Acquaintance, just in
Order to forget them
The whole remainder
Of the Year?

Shop with us for Christmas

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Tune to Simpson's Friday Night Broadcasts of the Toronto Symphony Pop Concerts over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC.

LETTERS

Niagara Church

IN YOUR interesting article on the Niagara district (SN, Nov. 14), you state "only the fifth rector in the 143-year history of St. Mark's Anglican Church at Niagara-on-the-Lake."

The history of this Parish dates back to 1792. The centenary services were held on July 9, 1892, at which time the Venerable Archdeacon McMurray, my grandfather, was the third encumbent. While the Church itself was not built till possibly 1804, the Church records date back to July of 1792 and a tablet was unveiled in the Church during the centenary services held on July 9, 1892.

This information is taken from the book published by James Bayne and Son, 1892 "Centennial, St. Mark's Church, Niagara, 1792-1892", and written by Miss Janet Carnochan, which book is in my possession.

DOUGLAS S. MCMURRAY
Winnipeg, Man.

Cover Photographer

CONGRATULATIONS on your fine publication; I am very much impressed with the cover of the October 31, 1950 issue. Seldom have I seen a better photographic reproduction than that of Jack Jacobs of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers. Can you send me the address of Gordon Aikman from whom I could likely obtain a copy of the original photograph?

New York, NY. JOSEPH L. SLAGG

■ *Gordon Aikman is staff photographer of the* Winnipeg Tribune.

Willan on BBC?

FOLLOWING your interesting article on Dr. Healey Willan (SN, Oct. 17), I wrote our British Broadcasting Corporation, asking them if they could imitate the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation by giving us a performance of Dr. Healey Willan's Second Symphony in C Minor. The BBC replied that "your request that the BBC Symphony Orchestra should broadcast one of his works will be given careful consideration.". . . Thank you for all the good things in SN . . . I receive your splendid journal regularly through the kindness of Mr. Jim Harvie, 2 Sultan Street, Toronto, who knew me when I served as chaplain to the forces in the First World War.

(REV.) W. G. HARGRAVE THOMAS
Needham Market, Norfolk, Eng.

No Negro College

IT WAS with profound gratification and hearty approval that I read your article "Color and Colleges" (SN, Oct. 31), in which negative views were expressed condemning a project to establish a pseudo Negro Educational Institution in the city of Chatham (not Dresden). The initiators of this scheme are either misguided, or are misrepresenting either a need or desire in Canada . . .

The trend is towards accepting the contribution [of the Negro] to the whole community.

Toronto, Ont. W. CONSTANTINE PERRY
Supt., African Methodist Episcopal Church

FILMS

TWO GENTEEL HOMES AND SOME VIOLENCE

THE current screen heroines, Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Miniver, turned out rather surprisingly to have quite a lot in common. In both cases it is the lady who manages the household, runs up the bills, master-minds the family, and, vulgarly speaking, wears the pants.

Mrs. Miniver's house looks quite different from Mrs. Craig's house. Mrs. Miniver goes in for fluttery sash-curtains and loads of chintz. Mrs. Craig prefers tailored draperies and tightly buttoned love-seats. In both cases, however, the interiors are the housewives' choice, and the role of Mr. Craig and Mr. Miniver is to pay the bills. The ladies' ideas about clothes differ too. Mrs. Miniver likes loose effects and big cloudy hats. Mrs. Craig sticks to tailleurs and a slick hairdo.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The Craig hairdo and the Miniver hats represent a staggering outlay, which is borne without a murmur by Mr. Miniver and Mr. Craig. They approve of every arrangement made by their wives. They know they'd better.

Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Miniver both favor the remote control system in handling their households. When Mrs. Craig disapproves of a romantic affair she breaks it up so discreetly that the victims hardly know what has happened to them. So does Mrs. Miniver. Generally speaking, Mrs. Craig represents the iron hand and Mrs. Miniver the velvet glove. But iron hand or velvet glove, both girls have their households under their thumbs.

MRS. MINIVER rules by love, varied by temper-tantrums when love encounters misunderstanding—*e.g.* when Mr. Miniver invites someone to dinner without consulting her. Mrs. Craig remains inflexibly calm under all circumstances, even when Mr. Craig stages an all-night poker party. She barely reproaches him, merely maintaining a front as tightly buttoned as her love-seats. In crises of this sort Mr. Craig and Mr. Miniver wear identical expressions of sheepishness. They recognize that sheepishness is their destiny.

Both Mr. Miniver and Mr. Craig are infatuated husbands, and neither has the faintest idea of what is going on in his wife's head. Mrs. Craig is lying right through "Harriet Craig" and Mrs. Miniver is dying right through "The Miniver Story," but as far as both husbands are concerned, both wives are models of health and propriety. In fairness it must be added that Mrs. Miniver does her suffering in private. Outwardly, and in Mr. Miniver's presence, she looks the picture of health. On the other hand it is quite impossible to understand Mr. Craig's wool-gathering through three-quarters of "Harriet Craig." Any bright four-year-old in the audience would recognize that Mrs. Craig was lying herself black in the face right from the start.

The Miniver household is supposed to be a matrimonial paradise and the Craig menage a beautifully organized little hell on earth.

In case you have followed me this far and haven't seen either "Harriet Craig" or "The Miniver Story," perhaps we'd better get down to details.

"Harriet Craig" is a remake of the Pulitzer Prize-winner, "Craig's Wife." As George Kelly's house-proud heroine, Joan Crawford gives a tight and stylish performance which easily accounts for Craig's revolt, without however throwing any light on his early submission. Wendell Corey's performance as the badgered Mr. Craig doesn't clarify the role to any extent, but this isn't Actor Corey's fault.

"The Miniver Story" is of course a sequel to the famous "Mrs. Miniver," with Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson back in their original roles. I don't know why they should have revived Mrs. Miniver merely in order to kill her off. However, the way things worked out, maybe everything was for the best.

AFTER "Jackpot" the British film "Last Holiday" seemed rather slow in tempo and muted in tone. However I'm not sure that it wouldn't have left that impression under almost any circumstances.

This is the story of a salesman of agricultural implements (Alec Guinness) who learns that he is marked for death. His ailment, a peculiar malady known as Lampington's disease, will, he is told, follow a short and painless course and lead in a few weeks' time to coma and extinction. So he draws his savings, invests in some fine tailored clothes and splendid foreign luggage (both second-hand) and heads for Torquay and a final fling.

With nothing to lose except his future, the hero puts up a bold front and is a great success. He cleans up at poker, offers some trenchant advice to an inventor, a cabinet minister and a lady deadbeat, and presently is overwhelmed with offers of jobs and friendships.

This is a fine sardonic point, but instead of making the most of it the author, J. B. Priestley, turns aside from his theme and begins to trace a variation of The Passing of the Third Floor Back. As in most British comedies there is a great parade of types, and though most of these look droll enough, few have anything very striking to say. A slight fuzziness of edge seems to adhere to the types, the dialogue, and, even more seriously, the direction.

THE MINIVER STORY: *Fluttery sash curtains and loads of chintz.* —MGM

JAMES CAGNEY isn't, of course, a man to take any nonsense from a woman and in "Kiss Tomorrow Goodbye" we find him beating up his loved one (Barbara Payton) with a wet towel. This doesn't upset her to any extent—she is a girl who favors the direct approach. When she gets mad at hero Cagney she throws a cup of coffee at him, followed by the coffee pot, cream jug and sugar bowl. Actually these are among the milder encounters in "Kiss Tomorrow Goodbye" which is strewn with corpses from beginning to end. In fact the film is as tough and dynamic as the other pictures of the week are static and genteel.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

To all our friends we extend warmest good wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy Prosperous New Year.

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CASUALTY COMPANY
Head Office in Canada — Toronto
R. D. Heins
General Manager

SPORTS

OLD-TIME TITLE BOUT

THE CANADIAN Boxing Federation recently released a list of Canadian champions and contenders in the various weight classifications. Unfortunately, among the champions named there were none, outside of Toronto lightweight Arthur King, who looked at the moment to be contenders for the world titles at their weights.

That is too bad. Canada has had world champions in the past, good ones. We even had a heavyweight champ of sorts, in the person of Tommy Burns (born Noah Brusso, at Hanover, Ontario). If King should fight stablemate Ike Williams for the lightweight title, a probable venue would be Toronto. There have been many title bouts on Canadian soil. A heavyweight championship contest was once held in Canada, though few fans are aware of the fact.

The date was October 20, 1858, and the place Long Point, Ontario, a narrow piece of land jutting into Lake Erie. The principals were John C. Heenan and John C. Morrissey.

Neither of the men was Canadian. Heenan, the challenger, was born in West Troy, New York, while the champion, Morrissey, was an Irishman who had grown up in the United States. Oddly enough, in Troy, New York.

Heenan had a background of respectability; Morrissey most definitely hadn't. Heenan was by profession an engineer, and got his nickname of "Benica Boy" while working in a shipyard at Benica, California. California was a tough place in those Gold Rush days, and it was in impromptu bouts with local bullies that Heenan first became aware of his fistic abilities.

Saloon Training

Morrissey, who liked to train in saloons, had come by his championship in a somewhat unsavory fashion, through victories over George Thompson, an Englishman, and "Yankee" Sullivan, no relative of the later, greater John L.

Thompson had floored Morrissey six times in ten rounds, and was winning handily, when some armed Morrissey supporters threatened to kill him. The prudent Thompson promptly went down without being hit.

Sullivan was ahead in *his* bout, too, when Morrissey supporters started a free-for-all. Sullivan was out of the ring, doing some extra-curricular punching, when the referee suddenly called on the contestants to "toe scratch." Sullivan didn't hear him, and the fight was awarded to Morrissey.

These were the two men who met on Long Point that fine autumn afternoon. The bout, for a purse of exactly $500, was fought before a crowd of between two and three thousand.

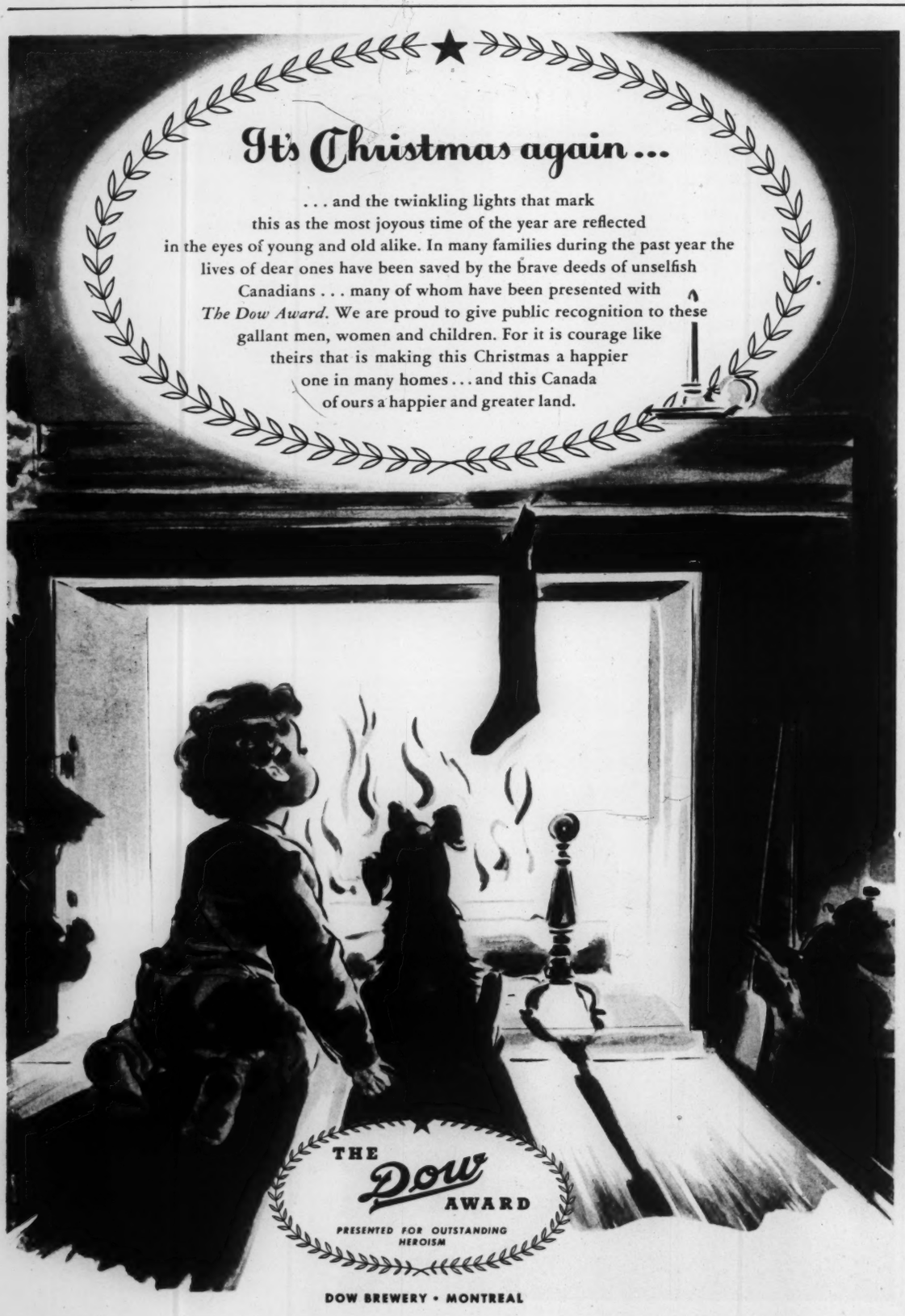
The first round was fiercely fought and lasted for seven minutes, until Heenan "threw" Morrissey. (The rules were very different in those bare-knuckle, pre-Queensbury times.) Unfortunately, in losing one enthusiastic but ill-advised swing, Heenan struck a ring stake instead of his opponent, and broke his hand. But he continued fighting.

Morrissey was thrown again in the second, and Heenan in the third. The fourth ended with "Morrissey knocked square down by blow on the under jaw from Heenan's right." In the next four rounds, Heenan was thrown. In the ninth they went down side by side. In the tenth, Heenan was thrown.

Although Morrissey had to be carried to the scratch to start the eleventh round, while Heenan managed it unaided, it was the challenger who fell fainting. Again for the twelfth Morrissey had to be carried into the ring, but this time Heenan just couldn't make it, and Morrissey was declared the winner.

The fight had lasted 22 minutes. Both fighters were badly cut and both were "brought away on beds."

Recovered from his wounds, Heenan challenged Morrissey to a return bout, claiming that the broken hand had caused his defeat. Morrissey refused to meet him. Heenan went to England, where he defeated the great Tom Sayers. Morrissey retired and went into politics, eventually becoming a State Senator.—*Kim McIlroy*


It's Christmas again...
. . . and the twinkling lights that mark
this as the most joyous time of the year are reflected
in the eyes of young and old alike. In many families during the past year the
lives of dear ones have been saved by the brave deeds of unselfish
Canadians . . . many of whom have been presented with
The Dow Award. We are proud to give public recognition to these
gallant men, women and children. For it is courage like
theirs that is making this Christmas a happier
one in many homes . . . and this Canada
of ours a happier and greater land.
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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Can Labor Ever Get Together?

Organic Unity Would Strengthen Labor, Reduce Strikes But Personality Obstacles Are Formidable

by Ed Bantey

—CP

CCCL SECRETARY *Jean Marchand. To permanent cartel, a churchly "no."*

THE silver lining to Canada's railway strike cloud—and no one denies it was a cloud for labor, too—was the strict cooperation between the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, a national union affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor. The optimists, both in and out of the labor movement, have since been hailing a new era of labor unity in Canada.

Now that some months have passed since the rail strike and the national conventions of the Trades and Labor Congress and the CCL, labor has a

—Capital Press

TLC PRESIDENT *Percy Bengough. With CCL, a united red-ousting policy.*

second look at the situation. There seems to be general agreement that organic unity of Canada's three big labor organizations—the CCL, the TLC and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor—is still only something to be desired. There are many bridges to be crossed before even a semblance of united thinking is achieved.

The No. 1 question to be answered, in the view of most trade union leaders, is how to fit the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle which the labor movement is today. The top leadership, for instance, becomes an immediate bone of contention the moment two or more branches of organized labor sit down together. The trade union movement, though it is fundamentally an idealistic one, is still composed of human beings, with human hopes—and human ambitions.

Nevertheless, the Moshers, the Conroys, the Bengoughs and the Halls are men whose basic ambition in life is to do a "job" for the workers of Canada. Most of them have made great personal sacrifices along the route. The conception of a rabble-rousing agitator fits the average labor leader as much as the Socialist tag fits George Drew. It's true that a few so-called labor leaders are using the trade union movement for selfish motives, but these people are in such a minority that they become negligible.

With all this, the fact remains that the men who run organized labor in Canada have achieved office the hard way. Like any politico—and, in some ways, the comparison isn't too far-fetched—the average labor leader honestly believes he knows more than the next one, and that he has done a better job for the workers than the next one.

Long Road

Bluntly speaking, then, it is going to require a lot of growing-up before the leaders of Canada's respective labor organizations can sit down together and, with the welfare of the workers in mind, seriously try to reach accord. Labor leaders themselves admit it is going to require many compromises—and many sacrifices—before they agree to scrap certain unions as entities and merge them with former rivals. And, more important still, to scrap certain jobs and positions of influence won only after long, democratic struggles.

They've been talking organic unity for a good many years now in the United States. Some people even like to believe it's closer than ever between the AFL and the CIO. But people who are familiar with the situation south of the border are more cautious in their appraisal of the situation. The committees which have been formed to work out a basis for unity will lay only a tiny part of the groundwork. Even the optimists figure now that it will take a minimum of five years, unless a miracle happens, to bring the AFL and CIO together.

Canadian labor people concede that any progress made in the U.S. is going to have a real effect on the situation in Canada. If the AFL and the CIO show, in a conclusive manner, that they are prepared to pool their forces, then unity can be anticipated in Canada shortly afterwards. However, it does not necessarily follow that organic unity in Canada will not come before it does in the U.S., although this is admittedly a remote possibility. On the other hand, the fact is that the trade union movement here, young as it is, is becoming mature.

A safe prediction, however, is that the Catholic Syndicates—with almost 100,000 members in Quebec—won't be in on any unity talks that take place in the next couple of years. The CCCL, because of its very structure, will find it impossible even to broach the subject for the time being. It will require the nod from the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Canada before the move can be made by the Syndicates. This condition does not rule out the possibility of eventual unity overtures—if, at some time in the future, it appears to the advantage of the Syndicates to get together with the more powerful labor federations.

Within the CCCL itself, there is a strong feeling in favor of cooperation with non-sectarian counterparts. But the Catholic hierarchy in Quebec has gone out of its way to prevent any long-term cooperation. When Premier Duplessis introduced his now-famous labor code, the Catholic Syndicates joined the TLC and the CCL in a cartel to fight the notorious legislation. But the Union Nationale leader withdrew the legislation and CCCL organizers' hopes for continuing cooperation were dashed by an edict from Quebec's bishops. They nixed the idea of a permanent cartel.

Strangely enough even certain segments of management regard trade union unity as something to be desired. Since such unity would automatically do away with jurisdictional disputes, and resulting work stoppages, it is felt that it would, in the long run, prove to management's advantage. At the same time, however, labor unity is feared by others who recognize the plain fact—which even some union people can't fathom—that it will increase labor's power and influence, both politically and economically.

—CP

SILVER LINING: *Hall, Mosher (at desk). Against railways, a united front.*

ED BANTEY, *a frequent contributor to SN, is a free-lance writer living in Montreal.*

U.S. BUSINESS

—International

LINE-UP: *National Preparedness Orientation Conference lined up U.S. war production. L to R, Defence Sec'y Marshall, National Security Resources Board's Symington, Ass't Defence Sec'y Anna Rosenberg, economic advisor Keyserling.*

Policy:

CONTROL LINE-UP

IMPACT of the defence program as it now shapes up will be heavier and more sudden in its effect on the U.S. economy than is generally realized. The full inflationary swing is expected in about four months. But before then there may be noted a sharp curtailment of civilian consumer goods, a shortage of labor and much higher taxes.

That's the way Government economists and defence officials view the outlook after the disaster in Korea.

Price controls will start on a voluntary basis as soon as possible. The program has to start as a voluntary one as the Government does not have the staff assembled to enforce a compulsory program.

Critical metals will be more sharply curtailed than has been hinted so far in Washington. Output of steel for consumer use probably will be cut from 20 to 30 per cent, copper will be limited to 32 per cent and aluminum 45 to 50 per cent.

Meanwhile, Administration spokesmen are preparing to ask Congress to step up stockpile funds for critical metals by at least one billion dollars and perhaps one and one half billion. That will be in addition to the $800,000,000 already appropriated this year for that purpose.

TV:

VIEWPOINT

THERE ARE 107 TV stations in 63 metropolitan areas in the U.S. At present the rate of TV listening is increasing by four million homes a year. So reports Murray Grabhorn, Vice-President, American Broadcasting Company, at the first Canadian Television Clinic, sponsored by Lorne Greene's Academy of Radio Arts, Toronto.

What effect has TV on the U.S. public? Says Grabhorn: "Observers have noted that the impact is most marked where the TV set is relatively new. The family stays home and watches everything." Then, as the novelty wears off, they become more selective and resume usual living routine.

This has been especially true in sports. When commercial sports were first televised, there was the fear that attendance at games would be seriously affected. Attendance at the games or the fights has dropped with new TV-set owners. But with owners of two or three years' standing, attendance has increased. They actually attend more games than they did before they bought a set.

"In the long run TV does not appreciably lower sports attendance," Grabhorn stated. Similarly, except for movies where the medium is too similar, TV should not permanently take the family's interest away from the normal.

Luncheon speaker Paul Raibourn, President of Paramount Television Productions, pointed out that the average income in the U.S. was $1,500. Of that, 7 per cent was going to TV. "We've figured out that a person has about 30 hours a week for leisure occupations," Raibourn said. "Radio takes about 6-7 hours, the car takes another 6 or 7, while movies and reading each take about two hours." TV is hitting all these leisure occupations in same ratio.

Trade:

ART CRITICS

WHAT is art? The Customs Court has attempted to answer a question in aesthetics by ruling that china and earthenware figurines produced in mass quantities are not, for customs purposes, reproductions of works of art.

A 45 per cent ad valorem rate on china figurines and a 50 per cent rate on earthenware ones had been assessed on hand-painted pieces imported from England. The importer claimed a 20 per cent rate. The court conceded that the original models were works of art. However, the court noted, the imported figurines were not copies of works of art entitled to the lower duty rates. The rationale of the decision was that the articles were produced on a mass basis and were made by artisans without any supervision by the original artists.

Businessman Inventor

He Developes Machines, Modifications, Heads Company That Makes Them

by William Cockman

THE MAN "who brought Joy to Canada" is finding pleasure in spreading his product and personality from coast to coast.

Tall, good-looking James Andrew Drain is a business executive, engineer and inventor rolled into a six foot, one inch dynamo. When he's stationary, his office is in Galt, Ont. But, like many Canadian businessmen, he travels most of the time.

His company is the Joy Manufacturing Co. which makes equipment for mines, industries and construction trades. He is the Canadian Vice-President and General Manager of his firm which one day expects to see its plant at Galt out-size any other industry in town.

Jim Drain admits this is ambitious for a firm only three years established north of the border. His international headquarters is in the heart of Pittsburg's mining country.

Like Americans generally, he has been impressed with Canada's vast natural resources. He calls his work "pioneering" in some localities, "speeding production" in others. And he likes to think he's selling a service rather than a cold piece of engineering equipment.

Spearhead

He cites the case of the Labrador Railway cutting its way into Ungava for a distance of 360 rail miles. His products are spearheading its advance, slicing tunnels out of solid rock faster than they've been cut before.

When the new mines open, he will put machines to work speeding production, making the work easier and safer for the miners.

He has helped invent and develop a number of these items. One of the most significant is a floodlight driven by compressed air which lights mines and similar areas where electricity is not available. He finds it difficult to meet the Canadian market for this invention let alone the demand from his American home office with its world-wide markets.

Among his other developments is a combination compressor and farm tractor which generates power for pneumatic tools in awkward places. Still another is a new drill for mining underground.

He expects to introduce another development soon, a machine to drill long holes in large ore bodies. If it works out as he plans, it will drill to a pattern in a fraction of the time present drills take to do the job.

Jim Drain's inventive bug was sparked by a number of American inventors. One of them was the late Dr. E. A. Sperry who had 396 patents to his credit when he died. Drain found him a stimulating tutor. It was during an eight-year service term with Sperry's gyroscope company in New York that Drain first came to Canada.

Leaving Sperry, he moved to an Indiana steel company making prefabricated steel buildings. He was President five years and claims he's been "working his way down the ladder ever since."

This is pure whimsy, of course, as the Indiana firm was comparatively small. Time proved he moved in the right direction when he joined what eventually became the Joy Manufacturing Co. Until 1947, he was Engineering Vice-President and in charge of Joseph F. Joy, the inventor for whom the company is named.

Working in a specially fitted laboratory of his home, Joy invented not with pencil and paper, but with fingers and steel. As soon as he finished a working model, it was Drain's job to whip it away before the inventor cut it up and made it into something else.

Commuting back and forth from Pittsburg three years ago, he arranged the purchase of Whitehall Machine and Tools Ltd. at Galt, which had

J. A. DRAIN

until then sub-contracted for Joy.

When he moved in as the "new boss," he inherited Whitehalls' production of mining hardware as well as Canada's largest output of steel and fibre glass fishing rods.

Casting about for a home, he bought Rainbow Lake, seven miles from town. Fish was stocked there, and the century-old stone house nearby lent itself nicely to modernization without loss of old-world flavor. Here he has enviable opportunity to test Joy bait and fly-casting rods.

Near a diploma on his office wall there is a framed motto which reads, "To err is human, but when the eraser wears out before the pencil, you are overdoing it."

In aiding the mechanization of the former horse-and-buggy methods in Canadian mines, James Drain exemplifies this motto. By doing so, he gives better leadership to his plant employees as well as the agents and engineers who look to him for instruction on his trans-Canada jaunts.

BUSINESS ANGLE

Defence and Inflation

BUSINESS is booming, but so are prices. How high will prices go? To what extent is high business activity responsible for the continuing rise in prices? The presidents of our banks and insurance companies have lately been paying attention to this in their speeches at annual meetings of shareholders. Consider these thoughts of H. L. Enman, President of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

To a considerable degree, the rise in business activity in recent months is the result of widespread anticipation of the effects of heavy defence spendings. That is, individuals have bought cars and refrigerators sooner than they intended to, and companies have advanced expansion projects, because they felt prices would probably be higher later on. But relatively few defence orders have been placed so far. Enman thinks there may be some easing in the inflationary pressures between now and the time that defence expenditures really begin to flow. Prices of some basic commodities have risen steeply and current levels may prove too high in some cases. The new restraints on credit purchases will have some effect in checking demands, and the earlier heavy buying may make future demand less buoyant.

Even so, Enman says, it is hard to visualize anything more than a brief respite from inflationary pressures, and now even that seems unlikely. Though defence expenditures as presently proposed do not appear large when related to total national production, they are coming at a time when production is close to capacity and they fall particularly heavily on the very materials, such as steel and base metals, which are in short supply and on industrial facilities which are busy. And there is every indication that defence plans will have to be enlarged. Furthermore, in the building of a common defence against Communist aggression, Canada will have a continuing obligation to help in the development of less favored countries.

No Painless Method

Under these conditions, the total demands on Canada's production are likely to be excessive unless we deliberately endeavor to restrain them. The idea that defence needs can be painlessly taken care of by the natural growth of the economy is a doubtful one. True, our economy is a growing one, but its growth has not been geared to defence demands, and there are not enough of some kinds of materials and industrial facilities to meet both defence and civilian demands. Furthermore, an increase in production also enlarges consumer buying power and tends to increase the demand for goods.

It may be that the recent Government action to restrict buying on credit, and to raise the corporate income tax and certain excise taxes provides sufficient restraint for the moment. But to assume that unpopular measures will not be needed next year would be optimistic. We may before long have to choose inflation by default. And we've already had quite enough depreciation in the value of our money. Though a very gradual rise in prices will sometimes help to promote business expansion, in the present case the price level has nearly doubled in ten years and when we now find ourselves up against new and perhaps long-continuing inflationary pressures it is time to face the problem squarely.

Controls Plus Taxes

Probably there is no way of avoiding this unpleasant choice short of a quite unexpected improvement in the international atmosphere. An overall system of price control is not itself an alternative to more rigorous fiscal and monetary policies. Today, while we are still planning only a modest diversion of the national effort towards defence, price control is neither necessary nor desirable; the vast bulk of national production is still to be devoted to civilian purposes and we need the price system as a governor in economic activity. The task today is not to freeze the price system but to restrain the pressure of demand. And that involves not only tax and monetary policies of a restraining character, but also economies in government expenditures and more willingness to save on the part of the public.

Important though it is, combatting inflation is only a part of the job ahead in the economic sphere. The central task is to build up our power to produce. Enlargement of our production will enable us to meet more readily the heavier demands on the economy that are coming, and it will also increase our ability to cope with inflationary pressures. So, though it is necessary to check inflation, we must try to do it in a way that does not impede the growth of our power to produce.

—John Steele

by
P. M. Richards

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BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that:—

1. A dividend (Number 9) of $1.18 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending December 31, 1950.

The said dividend will be payable on or after January 2, 1951 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 9 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on December 15, 1950, by cheque which will be mailed on December 30, 1950, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

2. A dividend (Number 15) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending December 31, 1950.

The said dividend will be payable on or after January 2, 1951 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 15 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on December 15, 1950, by cheque which will be mailed on December 30, 1950, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

3. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders, a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year. Bearers of Share Warrants, on the other hand, must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the rate prevailing at time of presentation to a bank.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
J. A. BRICE
Secretary

425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
November 30, 1950

STAMP OUT TB
BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

BUSINESS BRIEFS

COMPANIES

IN ITS annual statement, the **Dominion Bank** reports assets of $471,087,483. Profits, after making appropriations to contingency reserves are shown as $2,595,761. From this amount, $900,000 was provided for Dominion and Provincial taxes.

IN ITS 76th annual statement, **Imperial Bank of Canada** reports a $7,708,000 increase in total assets during the year. At $526,748,659, the figure is the highest yet attained. Profits, before provision for depreciation and taxes, are shown as $2,650,308 — an increase of $540,233 over the previous year. There was an increase of $12,285,000 in loans, for a total of $205,442,793.

FAMED FOR WORLD-WIDE SERVICE from branches located in more than 20 countries, including 46 offices in Canada from coast to coast, the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA has won universal recognition for the diversity and usefulness of its comprehensive life insurance and annuity plans. The specific needs of men, women and children under widely differing circumstances are taken care of surely and effectively, and a variety of optional policy privileges offers valuable alternatives to safeguard the interests of the beneficiary.

For further information consult the friendly and experienced Sun Life agent in your own community, or write to: Sun Life of Canada, Head Office, Montreal

More Than One and a Half Million Policies in Force

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the **Bank of Nova Scotia** shows assets to be at an all time high of $818,107,524. Total loans at the bank's year-end stood at $354,647,746 up from the preceding year's figure of $340,401,597. Greatest factor in this increase is the total of current loans in Canada which are up $39 million over last year. Total deposits now stand at $749,011,842.

Profit and loss statement showed profits of $4,546,464, after provision for bad and doubtful debts. Out of this the bank provided $1,203,922 for depreciation and $1,045,000 for Dominion and Provincial taxes.

AN EXPERIMENT in industrial and public relations was carried out recently when the Toronto office of **Colgate-Palmolive-Peet** arranged two noon-hour shows for the workers of Canadian Westinghouse in Hamilton. Merchandise, with a Christmas gift idea in mind, was supplied by the G. W. Robinson Co. of Hamilton and modelled by professional models on the turn-table boring mill. Said Westinghouse's public relations Jack Short: "It's quite a new idea and it should spread. We'll probably take a revue show to the Colgate factory some noon hour. Such breaks in the monotonous routine of a factory actually send the workers back to work with more pep and energy."

At the first show in the east-end Westinghouse plant about 3,000 of the 4,500 workers cheered and applauded the show. The next noon, the show went to the west end plant of 2,300 workers.

United Distillers of Canada Ltd. in its consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the year ending December 31, 1949, reports a consolidated earned surplus at that date of $15,207,297. Profit for the year is shown at $66,722.

ANNUAL REPORT of the **Murphy Paint Co. Ltd.** reports a comparative consolidated net profit of $273,983.67, compared with the figure for the previous year of $158,752.73. The company ended the fiscal year with reductions of $62,500 in its debenture loan and $150,000 in the bank loan.

PEOPLE

■ At the 35th annual meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association in West Virginia, **Reg Cary** of Toronto was re-elected President of the association. Cary is Managing Director of Drug Trading Co. Ltd.

■ Ex RCAF officer **B. Wensley King**, of Montreal, has been named Managing Director of Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Canada. Company is a newly formed subsidiary of Sperry Corp., U.S. manufacturer of precision aeronautical, marine, and ordnance instruments.

■ President of the Lang Tanning Co. in Kitchener, Ont., **Louis L. Lang** has been elected a Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal. He is also President of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada and a director of CPR.

ACCORDING to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian business has substantially increased its expen-

ditures on **advertising** in recent years. Advertising agencies handled advertising and provided other services to the extent of $86,742,500 in 1949 as compared with $73,762,200 in 1948, and $64,594,700 in 1947. The 1949 total rose 18 per cent over 1948, while increases for the two previous years were 14 per cent (1948 over 1947), and 24 per cent (1947 over 1946).

The number of advertising agencies in Canada in 1949 was 74, one less than in 1948, but seven more than in 1947. These concerns had gross revenues of $13,526,300 in 1949, as against $11,553,500 in 1948, and $10,091,800 in 1947, forming practically the same percentage of total billings in each of the three years. Net revenues in 1949 were $1,948,500 against $1,370,400 in 1948, and $1,462,800 in 1947.

Percentage distribution of billings by media show that advertising in publications accounted for 61.2 per cent of total billings in 1949 as against 60.4 per cent in 1948, mechanical media for 16.4 per cent against 16.1, and radio for 15.7 per cent against 16.7. Other visual advertising amounted to 4.4 per cent against 4.5, and the balance of 2.3 per cent in both years was taken up by miscellaneous types of media.

BUSINESS BOOK

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES—Maclean-Hunter—$2.00.

THIS IS the 25th year the Survey has been published. The 1951 edition contains all the usual features. Complete details provided on all active mining companies across Canada offer a handy reference to production, earnings, dividends, ore reserves, directors and significant mine developments. Besides this, the survey also gives information on foreign mining companies in which Canadian investors are interested. New stock commission rates, lists of milling plants and metal prices are additional features.

It's a 384 page book, containing, in addition to the above, 22 pages of maps, an eight year price range of stocks, and mineral production tables extending back to 1858.

Newfoundland—Canada's Cinderella?

Premier Smallwood's Chief Objective to Catch Up With Comparatively Well-Off Maritimes

by Hal Tracey

PREMIER Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland is fond of pointing out to all and sundry that the supposedly hard-up Maritime provinces look like the Elysian fields to the people of Newfoundland.

He brought the point up once again at the Dominion-Provincial conference recently, when he told representatives there that Newfoundland would be happy if its economic level and public services could be elevated to the standard prevailing in the Maritimes.

He was bitterly disappointed, he said, that only two of the pre-confederation proposals—tax rentals and old age security—were being dealt with at the conference.

Failure to discuss other important proposals dashed the hopes of Newfoundlanders that they might come up to par with the Maritimes, "their fondest dream," he added.

He warned of the prospect that Newfoundland might have to throw in her lot with one of the other provinces, and bow out as a separate province.

In his remarks, Premier Smallwood was reiterating a theme he has expressed many times before. Last month at the meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade in Moncton he accused Maritimers of being their own worst enemies, in effect.

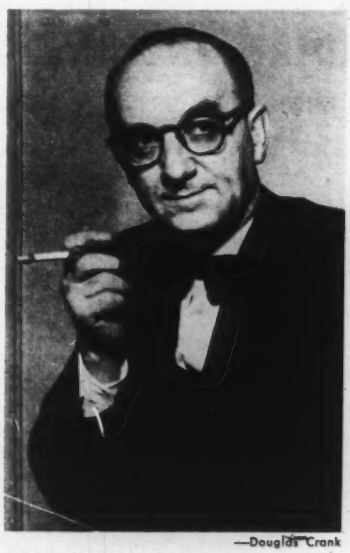
They had done a great selling job, he told them, in convincing the rest of Canada that they were "no good trash." They had circulated the story that they were poor, lean and hungry people sold down the river by the Federal Government in Ottawa, eating the crumbs from the rich tables of Ontario and Quebec.

It was a "ridiculous story," said Premier Smallwood, and one of the biggest stumbling blocks he ran up against in convincing his fellow islanders that union with Canada was the best thing for the future of Newfoundland.

If the Maritimes are hard up, there just aren't words to describe the plight of Newfoundland, according to Premier Smallwood. It is 30 to 50 years behind the Maritimes, and a horrible example to them of what the three seaside provinces would be like if they had not joined Canada.

In spite of the fact that they are so far ahead of his province, the people of the Maritimes persist in painting a picture much blacker than it really is, he said. He told of circulating a questionnaire among several prominent Nova Scotia businessmen in the days before confederation.

He asked them if the people of Nova Scotia were called on to vote in a referendum whether they would remain a province of Canada or become a British colony what the answer would be.



—Douglas Crank

SMALLWOOD: *Poor cousins too long*

He was astonished to find that only about a dozen of the 50 queried replied unequivocally that they would rather remain a province. Their hard-luck story had gone the rounds so long, he said, that they believed it.

He pointed up his island's lack of public services by proclaiming that Newfoundland would be happy to get even the same number of miles of highway as Prince Edward Island.

Just how justifiable is Premier Smallwood's criticism?

In Newfoundland's basic industry, fishing, there are 30,000 of the island's 96,000 total male working population employed directly. Average *yearly* return is $300.

Contrast with this the *weekly* average wage in PEI of $33.92 in 1949, $37.61 in Nova Scotia, and $38.09 in New Brunswick.

It is a high price Newfoundlanders pay for their traditional independence. They could make $250 to $300 per month on the draggers run by the big fish-packing industries, but the thought of becoming "propertyless proletariats" is abhorrent to them.

—Richard Harrington

COD: *A million cwt. in one year.*

Newfoundland sadly lacks public services. With an area of 37,013 square miles, it has only 1,200 miles of highways, and about 200 miles of pavement. Tiny Prince Edward Island, with its area of 2,184 square miles, could be lost in one corner of Newfoundland. But it has more than 3,700 miles of highways, and almost 500 miles of pavement.

To serve Newfoundland's vast area there are fewer than 200 telegraph stations, although radio-telegraph communications are established in some centres.

Only about a third of the island is covered in a hospital insurance plan, based on a system of cottage hospitals with a capacity of about 320 beds. There is also a general hospital at St. John's.

Health insurance is one of the things which was to be considered at the Dominion-Provincial conference. Another was education.

Newfoundland has about 1,200 schools with a total of fewer than 2,500 classrooms. Prince Edward Island has 20,161 schools, New Brunswick 107,751, and Nova Scotia 137,731.

Perhaps the most graphic illustration of the utter destitution which can strike Newfoundland is Premier Smallwood's tale of a fisherman in the depths of the depression, forced to do without butter or even margarine for two years. Successful by Newfoundland standards, owner and skipper of his boats, the man finally caught beriberi, a disease produced by malnutrition.

Premier Smallwood and his government, realizing how closely bound up

—Richard Harrington

FISHING BOATS: *Small craft such as the ones pictured above help make Newfoundland's production of salt codfish the biggest in all Canada.*

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BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 90

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1950, payable by cheque dated January 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on December 29th, 1950. Such cheques will be mailed on January 15th, 1951, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE
Secretary

Vancouver, B.C.
November 30th, 1950.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

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with fishing the Newfoundland economy must be, are making several proposals for development of the island's resources.

Premier Smallwood himself toured 70,000 miles in the last year, seeking new capital on both sides of the Atlantic for economic development in Newfoundland.

A new type of all-purpose, all-weather fishing boat is being developed now in the island. The government has poured a half million dollars into proving up Newfoundland's resources.

Perhaps the most spectacular scheme yet advanced is the proposal of Premier Smallwood to the Maritime Board of Trade that an Atlantic Provinces Development Corporation be organized to open up new opportunities for all four provinces.

He suggested that the four governments should be the principal shareholders, with private capital invited to share in a minority proportion.

The corporation would be granted leases to unalienated natural resources, with a mandate to develop them.

Five or six hundred million dollars sunk in the four provinces would make all the difference in the world in their outlook and attitude, he predicted. He wants 200 million for Newfoundland. Newfoundland is going ahead with the development corporation idea anyway, he said, and he invited the rest of the provinces to enter with the island.

Cautious Maritimers generally turned a cold shoulder to the idea, with the unofficial comment that it smacked too much of socialized industry, and discouraged free enterprise.

Stodgy Capital?

Premier Smallwood further indicated that if Canadian capital were too stodgy to take a chance in Newfoundland's development, he would turn elsewhere — to the U. S., England, Europe — anyone he can coax in.

He and his provincial director of economic development, Alfred Valdmanis, have already gone to Europe for technical knowledge. Last summer a West German company was hired to build a $3,000,000 cement plant, and just recently, two more projects to be built by West German companies were announced, at a cost of $2,000,000.

They are a gypsum wallboard plant, and a gypsum plaster plant. The money will come from the province's $22,000,000 industrialization fund. The plants may be leased or sold to American or Canadian operators. All three plants are in the Corner Brook area, and about 300 workers will be employed by them.

He also gave fair warning he does not intend to do any beefing or complaining in traditional Maritime style to Ottawa. In things which are the plain duty of the Federal Government, Newfoundland will "smite hip and thigh" to make sure they are done, he said, but the province intends to "paddle its own canoe" in provincial waters.

Judging from his conference remarks, it appears that the dapper, bow-tied politico who is fast becoming one of Canada's most familiar and vociferous figures, is carrying out his policy to the letter.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: More Controls Soon?

WITH Ottawa's imposition of direct controls on steel (SN Dec. 12) replacing "voluntary" allocation by producers, Canadian businessmen worried this week over the possibilities of a return to complete governmental control of materials and prices—for which the Government had already obtained the necessary powers from Parliament. Businessmen knew that the Government wished to avoid this as long as possible, but it was becoming obvious, with the pressure of needs and of scarcities, that anything short of close control involved waste, from the defence viewpoint, that should not be tolerated.

Steel, a component of so many finished products, was the most serious item in short supply, but many other materials were headache-producers too. Typical was last week's complaint by R. H. Davis, President of Atlas Steels Ltd., that his firm was now getting less than a third of its requirements of nickel for the production of specialty steels. Henry S. Wingate, Vice-President of International Nickel Co., commented: "Of course no one is getting all the nickel he wants. The needs of defence plus a booming civilian economy have brought on an excessive demand for the metal. But everybody is getting as much or more nickel as he used to get."

The Government knew it could conserve materials for the rearmament effort by clamping down on supplies for industrial expansion projects. But this would indirectly be strongly inflationary (see *Business Angle*) since it would constrict the expansion of total production that should be an important factor in restraining a further rise in prices. Ottawa, well aware of this, reluctantly prepared to tighten up on controls as conditions required. At least it had plenty of experience.

Policy:

MORE PUSH

C. D. HOWE'S reluctant imposition of controls on steel (SN Dec. 12) drove home two facts: 1) Whether the cold war gets any hotter or not we're in for a war of attrition if only because of the obsolescence factor as far as resources are concerned; 2) in a big hurry, Canada has to make her potential resources effective ones, besides making the most of those resources already being worked.

To this end there was a great deal of urging, and some practical encouragement. In one week three business leaders emphasized the same point: Canada must make the most of what she has and she wasn't doing it now. However great potential wealth might be, it was no use while it was underground, or unharnessed.

Nova Scotia-born Cyrus Eaton, U.S. industrialist—described as a survivor of the age of enterprisers—gave an enterpriser's talk to the Empire Club in Toronto. Canada, he said, faced the greatest economic opportunity in her history. She also faced a crucial question: will her leaders of Government, finance, industry, agriculture and labor have the imagination and courage to adopt the "bold and progressive policies required to turn her boundless resources to account?" This was not a time for caution and temerity. It was a time for optimism and risk taking. Eaton knew whereof he spoke. Besides other ventures, he had been a big figure in the venturesome Steep Rock development.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association President W. F. Holding turned his attention to steel. Canada is producing 3.3 million ingot tons herself and importing another one million tons. Holding argued that Canada could produce another 1 million tons herself. She had the material and the demand and it was imperative that she do so. Holding was in a position to know. Besides heading the CMA, he is also President of General Steel Wares. He had been in Europe seeking more steel and had come back pretty well empty handed.

In Halifax, Bank of Nova Scotia President H. L. Enman emphasized the need for greater production. This would involve spending, and, while inflation should be curbed, it should not be curbed by impeding the growth of productive power.

NO T.K.O.

THE nature of a hot or cold World War III made necessary the emphasis on production. So far it wasn't a war situation where belts could be pulled in with the prospect of loosening them in a few years. No one, Ottawa had said, could tell where defence expenditures would stop. But one thing was sure. It was a long-term proposition. Defence Minister Claxton was talking in terms of "a generation".

For a long-term proposition "austerity" wasn't the answer. That meant controls. These, while they would hide the symptoms of monetary disease—inflation—they would not cure it. Sooner or later the lid would be blown off, and what would happen to the foundation of capitalism—the price system—would be enough to give the Communists a technical KO before the fight started.

Oil:

WHOSE GAS?

BACK in 1906, a Ukrainian immigrant called Simon Borys bought a quarter-section of land at Leduc from the Canadian Pacific Railway. The railway reserved to itself, among other things, the rights to any "petroleum" found under the surface.

To farmer Borys, who spoke no English, the reservation was academic; and it remained so for 41 years. But then, early in 1947, oil was discovered at Leduc in large quantities.

In due course, the CPR leased the oil rights on Borys's land to Imperial Oil. But Michael Borys, Simon's son, who owns the farm now, began to think the matter over; and after he had thought awhile he went to court with a claim that although the CPR and Imperial Oil may own the rights to the petroleum they find under his soil, he remains the owner of the natural gas. The word "petroleum," he argued, does not include "natural gas" in its meaning.

As crude oil and natural gas are likely to come out of the ground together, and all mixed up to boot, this meant, in effect, that Borys would have full control over the oil under his farm if the courts found in his favor.

For eight days before Chief Justice W. R. Howson in Calgary, witnesses and counsel for the two sides argued.

After hearing all the evidence, Chief Justice Howson asked counsel to submit their arguments in writing by December 15 and reserved his decision. Outcome of the case affects only a small number of land-titles; shortly after Simon Borys bought his farm in 1906, the wording of the standard titles was changed, in most cases, so that both petroleum and natural gas were explicitly reserved by the seller.

SPOTLIGHTED: *Iron ore being unloaded for Algoma blast furnaces.*

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THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY
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Common Dividend No. 53
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company Limited, held in the office of the Company on November 27th, 1950 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1951 to shareholders of record December 15th, 1950.
F. J. MAW,
Secretary.
Hamilton, Ont., December 6th, 1950.

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED
Notice of Dividends
Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable January 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1950:
On the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;
Or alternatively $1.75 a Share on the Preference Shares $100 Par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 Par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;
On the Class A Shares — 50 cents a share;
Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.
Winnipeg, Man. December 1st, 1950.
W. P. RILEY
President.

WHAT WILL *YOU* PAY FOR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE NEXT YEAR?

1. If you are in the select driver class—(where your car is used chiefly for pleasure and no one under 25 years of age in your household drives it.)

A **REDUCTION** in rates. Why? Because insurance rates are set by insurance loss statistics, prepared in accordance with provincial government laws. Experience has shown that the select driver class, because of lower loss statistics, is entitled to lower insurance rates.

FOR EXAMPLE

	1950	1951	SAVING
For fire, theft, public liability and property damage, passenger hazard and $50 deductible collision insurance for a 1950 Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth in Toronto and Hamilton.	$75.00	$68.00	$7.00

The saving in most other parts of Ontario will be similar **EXCEPT** in Windsor, Sarnia, Welland and Port Colborne where accident records show that insurance rates must be raised.

2. If your car is used chiefly for pleasure and someone under 25 years of age in your household drives it.

An **INCREASE** in rates. Why? Autos driven, even partially, by youthful drivers had over *30 per cent* higher insurance losses than autos in the select class. This group must naturally pay higher insurance rates. Those in the group that has the heavier losses should pay for the necessarily higher rates.

FOR EXAMPLE

	1950	1951	INCREASE
For fire, theft, public liability and property damage, passenger hazard and $50 deductible collision insurance for a 1950 Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth in Toronto and Hamilton.	$86.00	$89.00	$3.00

3. If your car is used chiefly for business.

An **INCREASE** in rates. Why? Autos used for business were involved in over *75 per cent more* accidents than those in the select group. So, naturally, this group must pay high insurance rates as long as that accident record continues.

FOR EXAMPLE

	1950	1951	INCREASE
For fire, theft, public liability and property damage, passenger hazard and $50 deductible collision insurance for a 1950 Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth in Toronto and Hamilton.	$108.00	$109.00	$1.00

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE YOUR INSURANCE AGENT.

Because of the increased costs of replacing wrecked automobiles, the increased costs of automobile repairs and the increased costs of medical and hospital care, insurance rates, like most other prices, are tending upwards. But the most important factor affecting insurance rates is your driving — good or bad — so . . .

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Analyses of Canadian and World Business

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, together with an extra dividend of .25c per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

2nd January, 1951,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th December, 1950.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES PETTIT,
Manager.

December 7th, 1950

SILVER-MILLER MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of Three Cents (3c) per share has been declared payable in Canadian Funds, Wednesday, January 31st, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, January 12th, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN W. TOVELL,
President.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 18th, 1950.

Furs:

MARITIMES FOXES

ONCE a money-maker for New Brunswick farmers, the wily fox has become a liability instead of an asset.

Time was when trapping the wild red fox was a profitable sideline. And in New Brunswick, as in neighboring PEI, raising silver foxes was even more profitable. The thriving village of Salisbury erected an arch over the main highway to proclaim itself the home of the silver fox industry.

An original freak litter of black foxes, found among wild foxes, had been bred to produce a successive series of rare sub-species, such as blacks, silvers, platinums. Breeding stock at the outset was worth thousands of dollars a pair.

Back in depression days, when so many other kinds of businesses were failing, the silver fox industry thrived. Fred M. Colpitts of Salisbury became the biggest fox rancher in the British Empire, with pens that would have stretched nine miles if placed side by side. To feed his foxes in winter he bought railway carloads of frozen rabbits. Parish priests along New Brunswick's North Shore wrote him that trapping rabbits for him was all that kept entire settlements alive.

But in recent years, while Canada as a whole became prosperous again, depression caught up with the silver fox industry at last. European markets were shut off, and the domestic demand slumped. Many farmer-ranchers found the cost of new wire so prohibitive that their pens fell into disrepair. Often the once-elite silvers darted through gaps in the wire and fled to the woods to joint their wild cousins.

Raiding "Reds"

Meanwhile, the value of wild fox pelts had fallen so low—to around $2—that it wasn't worth while for farmers to trap them. The "reds" rapidly multiplied and played havoc with small game birds. Their increase is blamed for the fact that hunters bagged only 40,000 partridge in New Brunswick last year compared with 70,000 the previous year. The foxes also started to make bold attacks on poultry flocks.

To worsen matters, some of the erstwhile ranchers who had turned to turkey - raising — because 30 - pound turks at 70 cents a pound were a more lucrative proposition than foxes—discovered that the fox had now become their enemy.

Colpitts, who still breeds silver foxes but has converted some of his old pens to accommodate 1,500 turkeys, relates: "The wild foxes—some of them crossed with ranch foxes—try to raid us continually. I sometimes lose five to ten turkeys in a night. Even when lights are placed out, and four or five men patrol the ranch, the foxes still get in. They're hungry, and they know how to do it. The fences have an overhang to keep foxes in, but not to keep them out. Some farmers are thinking of using foot-high electric fences, beyond the regular enclosures, to frighten them away." Apparently the raiders, adroit as they are, aren't smart enough to leap over electric fences.

Prince Edward Island, which has been having the same trouble with wild foxes, has just announced it is putting a bounty on them.

CAN WE PLAY OUR FEW CARDS BETTER?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Pacific and Arab League states who petitioned Peking to call a halt to the Korean War.

Sir Benegal Narsingh Rau has continued to be the non-Communist statesman here who can talk with the Communist Chinese with any sort of freedom. As a result of his talks with Wu Hsiu-chuan, the stony-faced head of the Peking delegation, Rau was able to report on Saturday that Communist China had given "careful consideration" to the 13-nation appeal and was "desirous of bringing the hostilities in Korea to an end as quickly as possible." At almost the same time Rau's colleague in Peking, the Indian Ambassador, K. M. Pannikar, reported to his Government that the Mao Tse-tung regime was willing to negotiate with the rest of the world, provided they were treated as equals and provided that all Asian problems could be discussed together.

The inclusion of all Asian problems has given pause to Westerners for it means undoubtedly that Indo-China, the Malay Peninsula and Japan will be dragged into any talk, as well as Formosa, Manchuria and Korea. Attempts will certainly be made to narrow those terms of reference. Yet, in words of the familiar anecdote, it is "the best offer we've had." Rau was emboldened to go ahead with his resolution in the UN Assembly, asking for a cease-fire in Korea and creation of a buffer zone.

Misapprehensions

This might be a good place to correct some common misapprehensions about the chief delegate of India, who has been working so hard in the airless, sunless corridors of the UN headquarters and in that Waldorf-Astoria suite where Mr. Wu dwells in almost captive luxury. "Sir B.N.," as he is known to his Indian colleagues, is a man of extraordinarily gentle and reposeful manner, a Hindu philosopher and the codifier of Hindu law. There has been a consequent tendency to dismiss him as a weak man, or as a Gandhiesque man caught up in the master's preaching of non-violence yet lacking the master's force. That estimate does wrong to an extremely able public servant, who can be absolutely unyielding on principle and who really wants to do the greatest good for the greatest number. Those who speculate that Rau is anti-Western should remember that during four-fifths of his amazing career he worked with the British Raj and, although titles are anathema in India, still wears his knighthood with great composure.

Pro-Western India?

Rau's Government, indeed, is becoming more pro-Western by the minute. That is evident not only by press reports from New Delhi but from the attitude of India's spokesmen here. The tendency to regard Mao's China as another new Asian democracy has been dissipated. What remains to the Indian leaders is their patience in dealing with the new China, but perhaps in more realistic terms.

When we talk about "The West" at Lake Success, we often fail to define our terms. Not all the non-Cominform countries here are counted as "The West"—not the Arab states, nor any of the Asian-Pacific ones except Turkey and the Philippines. The hard core of Western majority here is in those countries aligned with the Atlantic Pact or its interlocking directorate, the American states. The 53-member nations who in one way or another went along with collective action against aggression in Korea are obviously a much larger group. They include the peoples who are driven to our side by fresh examples of Communist frightfulness or intransigence. At the moment some of them are hesitating. (A Burmese said recently to a friend at the UN, "It looks as if we'll have to go it alone for the next two years.") But so long as the intransigence and the terror are all on the Communist side, they are still propelled in our direction.

Anglo-Canadian Beams

Military reverses in Korea, or even honest disagreement between the two greatest Western nations, will not turn these countries Communist. But Western intransigence might. Talk of the A-Bomb, which by the misfortunes of war has so far been dropped only on Asians, might have the same effect. These are messages which Anglo-Canadian spokesmen have been beaming at Washington and not without effect.

However, the difference of opinion or approach is still deep enough. In Saturday's *New York Times* there was published a letter which defended Attlee and the right to "outspoken impressions of British opinion." It was signed by Lord Boyd-Orr, the global nutritionist, Lord Chorley, Lord Stansgate, the film producer Michael Balcon, Frank Byers, Ritchie Calder, G. D. H. Cole, Julian Huxley, David Low, Kingsley Martin, J. B. Priestley, V. S. Pritchett, Francis Williams and Leonard Woolf. There was a touch of the left about the roster but it was devoutly non-Communist Left and in any case the letter made the same points already made by Winston Churchill.

The non-Communist Left in America seems to be pulling in the other direction. The Americans-for-Democratic-Action have issued a keep-cool statement in the crisis, but two of the most articulate liberals in the American Senate, Republican Wayne Morse (Oregon) and Democrat Paul Douglas (Illinois), have come out as spokesmen for the Big-Bomb School. Curiously enough, the most vociferous arguers for a military withdrawal from Korea are those members of the American Right, led by William Randolph Hearst, who used to be idolators of General MacArthur. Implicit in their formula, however, is the notion that America can resign from the world, pull the covers well over the head and sleep through the din.

—International Wirephoto

WALKING WOUNDED GI'S *go aboard the last plane to leave doomed North Korean capital, Pyongyang. Litter cases had already been flown out.*

WU

MAO

STALIN

—All photos, International

EISENHOWER

FROM THE WELTER *of military and diplomatic events two questions faced the Western world this week: What do we do about Red China? Are we heading into World War III? While China's Wu Hsiu-chuan argues before the UN, his master Mao Tse-tung's armies can, if they want to spill enough blood, probably throw the UN armies out of Korea. Stalin waits and sees: Will the U.S. try to defeat China in a major war, sap her strength, leave Europe helpless before Russia? Meanwhile, NATO members were meeting in London. Appointment of Eisenhower as supreme commander of Atlantic air-sea-land forces was expected.*

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INSURANCE

Effect of Market Changes

Percentage of Funds Invested in Stocks Has Been Steadily Declining—Now 5.8%

TO WHAT extent can any reverse in the stock market affect the stability of a life insurance company?

To answer this question it is necessary to look at the conditions under which the companies operate, and at safeguards to protect the interests of policyholders. With the exception of a few provincially licensed companies, all insurance companies operate under Federal license. Before a company can get a license to start business, its financial position must meet certain standards and it must deposit with the Federal Department of Insurance securities for the protection of policyholders. The company's license is renewed annually and renewal is granted only when, after a complete audit, the Superintendent of Insurance is satisfied that the company is sound.

In the Open

There can be no hidden reserves. Methods of computing policy reserves are set by the Department and the mortality tables used and rates of interest assumed are published in the annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance. British and foreign insurance companies cannot send out of the country whatever funds they wish. They are required to keep in Canada sufficient assets to cover all liabilities in Canada including liability for insurance contracts.

Investments of the companies are also regulated by insurance laws. A company may buy only certain types of bonds and stocks and the percentage of its funds put into any one kind of investment may be limited. Only approved assets may be shown in the annual statement of the company and it is the Department of Insurance which sets the value of these assets.

At December 31, 1949, here is how Canadian life insurance companies had their assets invested:

	Per Cent of Total
Real Estate	1.0
Mortgages	15.9
Policy loans	4.4
Bonds & debentures	69.0
Stocks	5.8
Cash	1.1
Other	2.8
Total	100.0

The percentage of funds invested in stocks has been steadily declining. In 1938 the companies had 13.8 per cent of their total assets in stocks. By 1942 it was down to 10.1 per cent. Now with only 5.8 per cent of their total assets invested in stocks, changes in the stock market cannot affect seriously the position of the companies.

Companies have operated so well in the public interest and Government supervision has been so efficient that the record of life insurance companies operating in Canada is unequalled in any other country. It is their proud boast that no policyholder has ever lost any part of the face value of his insurance policy by the failure of any life insurance company licensed in Canada.—*L. D. Millar*

ELEVATOR EXPLOSION

WHEN explosion of undetermined origin levelled the Griggs Flour Mills at Dunnville, Ont., early last week, the force of the impact was so great that windows in most of the town's stores and several dwellings were smashed. But only the watchman at the flour mill was injured. The concrete elevator was all of the mill that was left standing, as the above picture, taken six hours after the blast, shows.

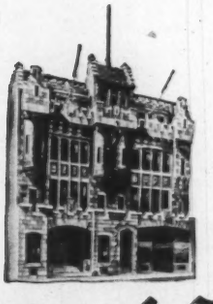
The value of plateglass insurance—replacement and quick service—was dramatically proven. Dunnville insurance men had out-of-town adjusters on the scene within five hours. Glass was being installed shortly after in many store fronts.

Christmas—Bedrock of Faith

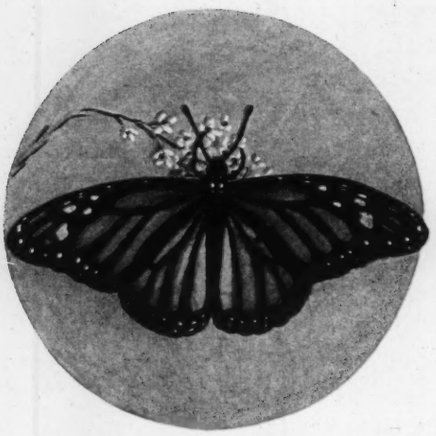
Built on the bedrock of faith, rooted in the hearts of men,
the spirit of Christmas—goodwill to all men—
is our guiding force as we seek the path toward lasting peace on earth.

Christmas is man's bulwark against the darkness of
tyranny—a bulwark standing firm and bringing to the world
strength, hope and compassion.

As we celebrate Christmas this year, let us once again
affirm our faith in mankind, and let us rededicate ourselves to
the great task of perpetuating a better world—
a world reflecting the faith that is Christmas, with its eternal message of
Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men.



The House of Seagram



1 Hibernator or migrator?

2 Native or stranger?

Here's the answer...

Nature is full of surprises. For example, (1) the MONARCH BUTTERFLY winters in the south. It often flies as far as South America. The (2) STARLING was brought to Canada from Europe . . . and because nature's balance was upset it is now a pest. Each Summer (3) MOOSE grow a full rack of antlers. They may spread six feet from tip to tip. This fish is known as a (4) RAINBOW TROUT in fresh water, and a STEELHEAD in salt water. Migrating between the ocean and inland waters, it changes its name — and color — as it travels.

3 Lasting headdress or latest style?

Knowing the answer to the wonders of nature helps you to enjoy nature . . . and to protect it. Your future . . . and Canada's . . . depends upon the conservation of our natural resources. This advertisement is published by Carling's to further your interest in this important subject.

YOURS TO PROTECT — YOURS TO ENJOY

4 Same or different?

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